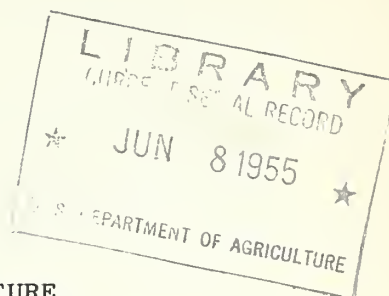


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LOW-INCOME FARM PEOPLE

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PREFACE

This bibliography contains selected references to books, pamphlets, bulletins, and the more substantial periodicals, appearing between January 1945 and April 1955, on the subject of low-income in American agriculture and its possible remedies. More than 2,500 references were examined in the course of the compilation. The list is classified and annotated, and there is a combined subject-author index.

The abbreviations of the titles of publications cited are based on the list on pages 331 to 349 of the U. S. D. A. Bibliographical Bulletin 12. The abbreviation "Ref." in an entry denotes that that item contains a brief bibliography.

Call numbers following the citations are those of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library. Entries of publications not available at the Agriculture Library are followed by the names of the libraries which furnished them for use in the bibliography. Theses and doctoral dissertations appearing without call numbers may usually be obtained from the universities which issued them.

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LOW-INCOME FARM PEOPLE

A Selected List of References

THE PROBLEM

1. ADAMS, J. E. Results of impact of power machinery on Texas agriculture. (Abs.) *Tex. Agr. Workers' Proc.* 20:49-51. 1947. 4 T314

Small farms are being forced to convert to diversified farming because of lack of land and capital for mechanization, while many laborers are being forced off the land altogether. It is the obligation of rural communities to provide employment opportunities for these people by establishing plants to process local agricultural products.

2. BACHMAN, K. L., ELLICKSON, J. C., and GOODSELL, W. D. Appraisal of the economic classification of farms. *J. Farm Econ.* 30:680-702. Ref. Nov. 1948. 280.8 J822

Suggested modifications in farm classification for 1950 include the segregation of farms where most of the operator and family income is from off-farm sources. More information on the income received from off-farm sources would enable a better distinction to be made between part-time units and small noncommercial farming units.

3. BACHMAN, K. L. Changes in scale in commercial farming and their implications. *J. Farm Econ.* 34:157-172. Ref. May 1952. 280.8 J822

Speaks of low-production and low-income small farms in the eastern hilly and Piedmont cotton areas, the Appalachian and Ozark Mountain areas, the Southwestern sandy areas, and the Lake States, and points out that their problems cannot be solved by extension programs aimed at increasing production. Many of the families on these farms will find the solution to their problem in industry rather than in agriculture.

4. BACHMAN, K. L. Chapters on farm size with special emphasis on low-production farming units. Cambridge, 1951. 255 p. Ref. 281.2 B12

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1951.

"This study seeks to describe and analyze: (1) The economic aspects of contemporary agriculture from the standpoint of scale of operation; (2) the special conditions facing farmers on low-production farms; and (3) the alternative opportunities for adjustment facing farmers on low-production farms in specific areas." - p. iv.

5. BACK, W. B. Firm-household interdependence on low income farms, with particular emphasis on production decisions, capital accumulation, and research methodology. *Iowa State Col. J. Sci.* 27:124-125. Jan. 1953. 470 Io9

Abstract of thesis (Ph.D.) - Iowa State College, 1952.

The problem in this study was to determine the causes for a lag in economic progress exhibited by low-income farm areas in American agriculture.

6. BEAN, L. H. Are farmers getting too much? *Rev. Econ. & Statis.* 34:248-261. Aug. 1952. 251.8 R32

Comments by D. G. Johnson and J. D. Black, p. 255-260. Reply by L. H. Bean, p. 260-261.

The so-called intangibles of farm life evidently do not compensate for the lower average income of farmers, as is borne out by the fact that even in times of comparative farm prosperity more and more farmers are forsaking the land for the more attractive opportunities outside of farming.

Reply, by D. G. Johnson, J. D. Black, and G. Shepherd, in *Farm Policy Forum* 5(11):25-27. Nov. 1952. 281.8 F2274

Condensed in *Farm Policy Forum* 5(10):15-18. Oct. 1952. 281.8 F2274

7. BELCHER, J. C., and SHARP, E. F. A short scale for measuring farm family level of living: a modification of Sewell's Socio-Economic Scale. *Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. T-46*, 22 p. Sept. 1952. 100 Ok4

8. BERTRAND, A. L. The social processes and mechanization of southern agricultural systems. *Rur. Sociol.* 13:31-39. Ref. Mar. 1948. 281.28 R88

Two developments bear primary causal relations to the advent of machines on southern fields: (1) The social processes set in motion by the unionization of agricultural laborers; and (2) the change in the plantation system brought about by landlord adjustments to the AAA program.

THE PROBLEM--Continued.

9. BERTRAND, A. L. Some social implications of the mechanization of southern agriculture. *Sowest. Social Sci. Q.* 31:121-129. Ref. Sept. 1950. 280.8 So82

Increase in farm size, reduction in the incidence of tenancy, increase in numbers of farm owners, general reduction of farm population, changes in the use of credit, greater inter-occupational mobility, and a decrease in off-farm work and part-time farming, are forecast as some of the results of mechanization in southern agriculture.

Abstract in *Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc.* 47: 21. 1950. 4 C82

10. BIRCH, E. M., and MOTHERAL, J. R. Unemployment and partial employment of hired farm workers in selected areas of Louisiana. Washington, U. S. D. A., 1954. 42 p. A283 R31

U. S. Bureau of Employment Security cooperating.

11. BISHOP, C. E. Underemployment of labor in agriculture: Southeastern United States. Chicago, 1952. 142 p. Ref. Microfilm 283 B542

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Chicago, 1952.

Summarized in *J. Farm Econ.* 36:258-272. Ref. May 1954. 280.8 J822

The paper is an attempt to clarify the meaning of underemployment or inefficiency in the use of labor, and to specify the data necessary to determine whether labor is underemployed in a particular sector of the economy, to point out the obstacles to empirical measurement of underemployment of labor, and to indicate the contribution which research workers might make through studies relating to efficiency in the labor market.

12. BOTTUM, J. C. Adjustment problems in Mid-west agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 32:788-800. Ref. Nov. 1950. 280.8 J822

Discussion by J. E. Wills, p. 799-800.

Discusses adjustments needed in the low-income farm areas of northern Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and the fringe areas of south Indiana, Ohio, and Missouri, where much of the land should be shifted from individual farms to forestry, wildlife, or recreational uses.

13. BOWLES, G. K., DUCOFF, L. J., and HAGOOD, M. J. The hired farm working force, 1948 and 1949, with special reference to coverage of hired farm workers under old-age and survivors insurance. Washington, U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1950. 45 p. 1.941 R3H61

14. BRANNAN, C. F. Low-income farm families and economic stability. Washington, U.S.D.A. Off. Sec., 1949. 21 p. 1.91 A2B73

Statement of the Secretary of Agriculture before the Subcommittee on Low-Income Families of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Dec. 15, 1949.

Defines what is meant by "low-income farm families," reviews the existing programs to remedy the conditions, and outlines a program for further action.

15. BRAUNHUT, H. J. Farm labor wage rates in the South, 1909-1948. *South. Econ. J.* 16:189-196. Ref. Oct. 1949. 280.8 So84

Revised extract of thesis (M.A.) - Columbia University.

The major task for postwar agriculture is to achieve a higher level of living for thousands of low-income farm people—tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers—who must not become the prelude to an American "peasantry."

16. BREKKE, A. Development of agricultural policy. *J. Farm Econ.* 32:839-857. Ref. Nov. 1950. 280.8 J822

Discussion by F. W. Waugh, p. 856-857.

In order to bring rural levels of living, health, education, and social efficiency up to urban standards, it is necessary that economists work with sociologists and educators to remove the fundamental causes of poverty and ignorance in rural areas. The author outlines the research that must be carried out to bring about a more prosperous and socially efficient agriculture.

17. BYERS, G. B. Resource allocation and income in Kentucky type-of-farming area VII. Ames, 1948.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Iowa State College, 1948.

Abstract in *Iowa State Col. J. Sci.* 24:24-28. Oct. 1949. 470 Io9

An investigation of farm practices, credit facilities, youth and adult agricultural-education programs, income, family-living levels, and tenure, in an area where 25 percent of the farms were operated by tenants, and where over 25 percent of the farm working force were wage earners.

18. CHARLTON, J. L. Social aspects of farm ownership and tenancy in the Arkansas Ozarks. Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 471, 80 p. Sept. 1947. 100 Ar42

Includes level of living, education of owners versus tenants, influence of education and economic status on outmigration of farm youth, and part-time farming combined with off-farm employment as a means of increasing income.

See also Charlton, J. L. The social aspects of farm ownership and tenancy in the Arkansas Ozarks. Baton Rouge, 1947. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Louisiana State University, 1947? 151 p.

19. COOPER, M. R. A word for the "little" farmer. Agr. Situation 38(4):1-2, 12-14. Apr. 1954. 1 Ec7Ag

The 3 1/3 million farms in the low-income class may not produce a significant proportion of the Nation's food and fiber, but they do produce enough to feed the 13 million people who live on them, and they supply needed labor for off-farm and industrial enterprises.

Also in Hopper 11(2):7-11. May 1954. 70.8 H77

20. DAVIS, G. B., and MUMFORD, D. C. Farm organization and financial progress in the Willamette Valley. Oreg. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 444, 75 p. Feb. 1947. 100 Or3

Forty percent of farms in the Valley were too small to be classed as full-time family units and hence too small to return an adequate income. Acquiring additional land by purchase or by renting might increase the productivity of these farms.

21. DICKINS, D. Consumption patterns of cotton-farm families and an agricultural program for the South. Rur. Sociol. 13(1):22-31. Ref. Mar. 1948. 281.28 R88

Since the low-income cotton farm family has adjusted its consumption to low income, effective agricultural programs must not be limited to plans for adjustments in production. Desires for a more adequate level of living must be stimulated in these low-income families.

22. DICKINS, D. The southern farm family in an era of change. Rur. Sociol. 15:232-241. Sept. 1950. 281.28 R88

The ways in which increased agricultural technology, rapid urbanization, and recent scientific discoveries and developments have affected the living patterns of farm families in the South.

Abstract in Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 47:171. 1950. 4 C82

23. DUCOFF, L. J., and HAGOOD, M. J. Employment and wages of the hired farm working force in 1945, with special reference to its population composition. Washington, U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1946. 40 p. 1.941 R3Em7

24. DUCOFF, L. J. Employment, income, and wages in agriculture with explorations of production function techniques for measuring marginal productivity of labor and capital in agriculture. Washington, 1949. 220 p. Ref. 283 D85

Thesis (Ph.D.) - American University, 1949.

Contents: Ch. 1, Employment in agriculture in the United States; Ch. 2, The income structure of the agricultural industry in the United States; Ch. 3, Wages in agriculture; Ch. 4, Derivation of production functions for agriculture; Ch. 5, Summary and conclusions.

25. DUCOFF, L. J., and HAGOOD, M. J. Farm and nonfarm wage income of the hired farm working force in 1946. Washington, U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1947. 22 p. 1.941 F2F226

26. DUCOFF, L. J., and HAGOOD, M. J. The hired farm working force in 1947. Washington, U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1948. 16 p. 1.941 R3H61

27. DUCOFF, L. J., and BIRCH, E. M. The hired farm working force of 1951, with special information on regular workers in 1950. Washington, U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ. 1952. 18 p. 1.941 R3H612

Covers farm operators who worked for wages on other farms, and operators and wage workers who had part-time nonfarm jobs.

28. DUCOFF, L. J. The hired farm working force of 1952, with special information on migratory workers. Washington, U.S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1953. 21 p. 1.941 R3H612

Includes income from nonfarm sources and income from self-owned and -operated farms of part-time farm laborers.

29. DUCOFF, L. J., and MOTHERAL, J. R. The manpower situation in southern agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 36:52-65. Feb. 1954. 280.8 J822

Periodic unemployment in southern agriculture is still a problem and is due, in part, to the large-scale increases in labor-saving farm machinery as well as to outmigration selectivity and the presence of a large number of physically handicapped people remaining in the region.

30. DUCOFF, L. J., and HAGOOD, M. J. Trends in agricultural employment. Mon. Labor Rev. 65:649-653. Dec. 1947. 158.6 B87M

The less productive half of the Nation's farms, with nearly half of the farm population, contribute so little to agricultural production that reduction in their number or in the number of people living on them will have no serious effect on the Nation's agricultural production.

31. DUERR, W. A. The economic problems of forestry in the Appalachian region. Cambridge, Harvard U. Press, 1949. 308 p. 99.7 D862

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1945. Abstract in Harvard U. Sum. Ph.D. Theses 1943-45:386-388. 241.8 H262

Forestry in relation to: The high ratio of population to land resources, and the attendant problem of rural underemployment; maladjustments in agriculture and in rural industrial communities for which timber is an important raw material; and the problems of education, which limit the ability of the people to make the most of their resources.

32. ELLICKSON, J. C., and BREWSTER, J. M. Technological advances and the structure of American agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 29:827-848. Ref. Nov. 1947. 280.8 J822

Much of the so-called poverty in agriculture exists on "inadequate" farms whose operators cannot make a living from the soil and yet have no substantial supplementary income. Strictly speaking these are not farms, and to divorce them entirely from the farm problem would enable other and more appropriate agencies than agricultural agencies to step in and assist them.

33. EVANS, E. F., and DONAHUE, R. L. Our South. In: *Our South, its resources and their use*, p. 1-39. Austin, Steck, 1949. 280.002 Ev1

Discusses the low-income and low-production status of southern agriculture and assigns the causes for the conditions to pressure of population on farms and lack of mechanized equipment. Includes a discussion of southern education, industry, and technology.

34. FERRISS, A. L. Rural-farm level of living indexes for two Southeastern States. Social Forces 26:420-430. Ref. May 1948. 280.8 J823

Mississippi and North Carolina. 35. FESSLER, D. R. Some specific problem areas. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. 51:13-14. 1954. 4 C82

Discussion by P. H. Price, p. 14-15.

Discusses the effects of urbanization on rural people in the South.

36. FIREY, W. The optimum rural-urban population balance. Rur. Sociol. 12:116-127. June 1947. 281.28 R88

Because in terms of strict economy the agricultural services of about 3,000,000 farm families could be dispensed with, and the most productive half of present farms could produce all the food and fiber required by the Nation, the national economy is now carrying several millions of persons whose labor is superfluous.

37. FLAGG, G. L., and LONGMORE, T. W. Trends in selected facilities available to farm families. U. S. D. A. Agr. Inform. B. 87, 15 p. May 1952. 1 Ag84Ab

Rural living conditions.

38. FORSTER, G. W. Impact of technology on southern agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 29:520-530. May 1947. 280.8 J822

Technology has had beneficent effects on the management and organization of southern farms. However, the ills which beset southern agriculture—low incomes and low standards of living, fostered by social stratification and race prejudice—cannot be solved by technology alone.

39. FRYER, L. The American farmer, his problems and his prospects. New York, Harper, 1947. 172 p. 281.12 F94

Argues that farm communities can employ all of their people, and that it is unnecessary for farm people to be unemployed or to be forced to migrate to cities for work.

40. GALLOWAY, R. E. A contrast in the rural social organization of Rabun County, Georgia, and Franklin County, Washington. *Rur. Sociol.* 13:384-400. Dec. 1948. 281.28 R88

Comparison of a Southern Appalachian farming community with low standards of living and an unmechanized type of farming, to a northwestern wheatfallow community of high living standards, extensive mechanization and high value of farms and farm machinery.

41. GALLOWAY, R. E., and BEERS, H. W. Utilization of rural manpower in eastern Kentucky. *Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. RS-3*, 55 p. Jan. 1953. 275.29 K4152

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating. A study of possibilities for fuller utilization of manpower in an area in which subsistence farming predominates and in which nonagricultural work is limited by inaccessibility of outside jobs, lack of nonagricultural skills, and low levels of education.

Training for nonagricultural work, p. 38-40.

42. GEE, W. The social economics of agriculture. Ed. 3. New York, Macmillan, 1954. 616 p. Ref. 281.2 G27S0

Partial contents: Ch. 6, The farm management problem; Ch. 10, Farm finance; Ch. 16, Rural population trends; Ch. 17, The farmer's standard of living.

43. GILE, B. M. Current trends and a look at the future of agriculture in the West South Central Region. *Sowest. Social Sci. Q.* 31:24-29. June 1950. 280.8 So82

Increased mechanization with a resultant decrease in farm labor opportunities and an increase in size of farms.

44. GOODSELL, W. D., JONES, R. W., and BIERMAN, R. W. Typical family-operated farms, 1930-45, adjustments, costs, and returns. *U.S.D.A. FM 55*, 91 p. Apr. 1946. 1.941 L6F22

A 16-year record of farm adjustments and income on common family farms throughout the major agricultural regions of the United States, through good years and bad. The record should contribute to the formulation of a sound agricultural program for the forthcoming years.

45. GRAHAM, D. L. The farm security myth. *Antioch Rev.* 8:78-86. Spring 1948. 280.8 An82

Points out that mechanization and the rise of the large corporate farm are making farming a very uncertain means of livelihood to the average farmer.

46. GRAY, W. T. Population movements in the Kentucky mountains. *Rur. Sociol.* 10:380-386. Dec. 1945. 281.28 R88

A survey of rural families in eastern Kentucky finds that in times of boom a large percentage of the population migrates to centers of industry in order to seek work, while in times of depression or recession these same people return to their homes, creating a vast army of unemployed and underemployed in the native area.

47. GREENE, R. E. L. Economic study of farming in the Plant City area, Hillsborough County, Florida. *Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 533, 53 p. Dec. 1953. 100 F66S

A study of a low-income region of small family farms where the decline in net income emphasizes the need for more efficient land use and farming methods, if large numbers of the inhabitants are not to be forced out of farming altogether.

Off-the-farm employment, p. 19-22.

48. GREGORY, C. L., and others. The health of low-income farm families in southeast Missouri. *Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B.* 410, 44 p. Aug. 1947. 100 M693

Z. E. Bankert, A. McDowell, and C. E. Lively, joint authors. Physical examinations of 4,124 individuals in an agricultural area of Missouri show a total of 14,700 defects and diseases, or 3.8 for each individual examined. Only 5 percent of the 4,124 were free from disease.

49. GROSS, N. Review of current research on the sociology of rural life. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 17:83-90. Ref. Feb. 1952. 280.8 Am37

Research in progress on social organization, population, social psychology, cultural and social change, social policy, planning, and welfare.

50. GROVE, E. W., and KOFFSKY, N. M. Measuring the incomes of farm people. Washington, U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1949. 8 p. 1.941 F2M46

Paper at joint meeting of the American Farm Economic Association and the Western Farm Economic Association, Laramie, Wyo., Aug. 20, 1949.

Also in *J. Farm Econ.* 31:1102-1111. Nov. 1949. 280.8 J822

51. HAGOOD, M. J. Construction of county indexes for measuring change in level of living of farm operator families, 1940-45. *Rur. Sociol.* 12:139-150. June 1947. 281.28 R88

Discusses selection of items to be included in the index, combining the items to form an index for 1945, developing a comparable index for 1940, and the effect of scaling on relative measures of change.

52. HAGOOD, M. J. Farm-operator family level-of-living indexes for counties of the United States 1930, 1940, 1945, and 1950. Washington, U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1952. 83 p. 1.941 R5F22

53. HAGOOD, M. J. Farm operator family level of living indexes for counties of the United States, 1940 and 1945. Washington, U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1947. 42 p. 1.941 R5F22

54. HAGOOD, M. J., and BOWLES, G. K. Low income farms in Virginia. *Va. U. Newsl.* 23(18), 1 p. June 15, 1947. 280.9 V815

Despite a rise in the level of living of Virginia farm families during the war years, partly accounted for by income from nonfarm sources, the general level of living in the State remained below that of the Nation as a whole.

55. HAGOOD, M. J., and BOWLES, G. K. Rural level of living in Virginia. *Va. U. Newsl.* 21(14), 1 p. Apr. 15, 1945. 280.9 V815

Concludes that only a concerted effort on the part of agricultural and educational agencies will raise the level of living in the substandard rural areas of Virginia.

56. HEADY, E. O., and BAKER, C. B. Resource adjustments to equate productivities in agriculture. *South. Econ. J.* 21:36-52. Ref. July 1954. 280.8 So84

A study of capital-labor ratios in Iowa, Montana, and Alabama indicated that with the same resources and with management inputs as high, the Alabama Piedmont could realize returns as high as the area average presented for the other States. The authors offer three basic causes for low incomes in agriculture.

57. HEADY, E. O., and JENSEN, H. R. Size of farm and enterprise. In *Their Farm management economics*, p. 448-479. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1954. 281.12 H34F

Discusses poverty in agriculture and its relation to farm size, pointing out that the poorest agricultural areas in the United States—the Appalachian, Ozark, Great Lakes cutover, Southeastern cotton, and southern Corn Belt areas—are composed almost entirely of small farms.

58. HEILMAN, J. Many farmers not prosperous. *Agr. Situation* 32(3/4):5-7. Mar./Apr. 1948. 1 Ec7Ag

It is necessary to look behind the averages to see clearly the situation of the low-income half of American farmers.

59. HENDRIX, W. E. Size and distribution of the income of farm people in relation to the low income problem. *J. Farm Econ.* 36:1134-1145. Ref. Dec. 1954. 280.8 J822

Discussion by R. F. Daly, p. 1144-1145.

Approximately two-thirds of the one and one-half million low-income farm families live in the South, where they make up over 50 percent of the farm families. This is not due to any initial disadvantages on their part, nor to their retrogression, but to their failure to keep pace in their adjustments with the progress going on about them. A continuing rapid movement by labor out of low-income agricultural areas seems a major requirement for making up the income differences between them and people in other areas and in other kinds of employment.

60. HENDRIX, W. E., ELROD, J. C., and FULLILOVE, W. T. Some aspects of the farm tenure situation in Newton County, Georgia. *Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 237, 63 p. Jan. 1945. 100 G29S

The average annual income of 171 farms, both owner-operated and tenant-operated, was 286 dollars, with the income of the tenant-operated farms 37 percent higher than that of the owner-operated. Lack of credit and lack of skills and aptitudes on the part of the farmers are among the causes of the low productivity of the farms in the county.

61. HILL, G. W., and MARSHALL, D. G. Reproduction and replacement of farm population and agricultural policy. *J. Farm Econ.* 29:457-474. Ref. May 1947. 280.8 J822

Agricultural policy should concern itself with the farms whence come our human surpluses as well as with the farms whence come our crop and livestock surpluses. The effect of a declining fertility rate in the depressed agricultural areas of the South is being offset by mechanization of the region so that the excess population continues to increase.

62. HOOVER, C. B., and RATCHFORD, B. U. Agricultural policy. In their Economic resources and policies of the South, p.282-305. Ref. New York, Macmillan, 1951. 230.002 H76
- Section heads include: Causes of low income in southern agriculture; Relation of farm prices to productivity and full employment; Problems in the use of Governmental power to raise farm incomes; Increased productivity essential for increase in southern farm income; Means for increasing per capita productivity in agriculture; Employment of displaced agricultural labor depends upon industrial expansion; Alternative types of agriculture.
63. *HUNTER, S. M. An economic analysis of rural and urban family and home living. Lafayette, 1949. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Purdue University, 1949?
64. JOHNSON, D. G. Some effects of region, community size, color, and occupation on family and individual income. Natl. Bur. Econ. Res. Studies Income & Wealth 15:49-74. 1952. 284 C765
- Comment by J. Murray, M. Brew, H. P. Miller, and E. D. Goldfield, p. 67-74.
- An attempt to explain the fact that while southern non-farm workers receive incomes comparable with those of the rest of the country, southern farmers and farm-workers have incomes smaller than the average for the Nation's farm population.
65. JOHNSON, S. E. Who benefits from improved farm technology. Agr. Situation 34(4):5-7. Apr. 1950. 1 Ec7Ag
- Technological gains have bypassed small farms in the Appalachian highlands, the Ozarks, the eastern part of the Cotton Belt, and the cutover lands of the Lake States, where production and level of living lag behind the rest of the country.
66. JONES, L. W., and NEAL, E. E. The cotton community changes. Tuskegee Inst. Rur. Life Inform. Ser. B. 4, 25 p. July 1951. 281.29 T87
- A study of income, farm size, mechanization, part-time farming, and the function of educational and agricultural agencies in six Negro farming communities in Alabama.
67. JONES, L. W. The Negro farmer. J. Negro Educ. 22:322-332. Summer 1953. 275.8 J827
- A survey of the economic position of the Negro farmer, primarily in the South. It is pointed out that mechanization, industrialization, and technical advances requiring greater skills in farming, are gradually pushing large numbers of Negro farmers out of agriculture.
68. *KNIGHT, W. R. Factors affecting farm living levels. College Park, 1949. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Maryland University, 1949?
69. KOFFSKY, N. Farm and urban purchasing power. Natl. Bur. Econ. Res. Studies Income & Wealth 11:151-219. 1949. 284 C765
- Comment by M. G. Reid, D. G. Johnson, and E. W. Grove, p. 179-219.
70. KOFFSKY, N. M., and LEAR, J. E. Size distribution of farm operator's income in 1946. Natl. Bur. Econ. Res. Studies Income & Wealth 13:220-264. 1951. 284 C765
- Comment by H. Barger, A. R. Eckler, and C. Warburton, p. 259-264.
71. LANDIS, P. H. Rural life in process. Ed. 2. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1948. 538 p. Ref. 281.2 L232
- Partial contents: Ch. 12, Mobility as a factor in rural process; Ch. 13, The nature and extent of rural migration; Ch. 14, Motives for the urbanward migration; Ch. 15, Implications of the urbanward migration; Ch. 18, Social differentiation and the process of stratification; Ch. 22, The rural school in a dynamic society; Ch. 25, Economic values in the new standard of living; Ch. 26, Problems of farm youth; Ch. 30, Rural welfare and rehabilitation; Ch. 32, Implications of the rural trend.
72. LIONBERGER, H. F. Low-income farmers in Missouri: situation and characteristics of 459 farm operators in four social area B counties. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 413, 25 p. Apr. 1948. 100 M693
- A study of poor farmers in one of the better farming areas of the State, where the average income was 763 dollars per year, and where one-fourth of the farmers earned less than 500 dollars per year. Among other findings was the fact that more than half of the farmers said they would not consider moving to the city, and three-fourths of them said they would choose farming as a career if they had it to do over.

73. LONGMORE, T. W., and TAYLOR, C. C. Elasticities of expenditures for farm family living, farm production, and savings, United States, 1946. J. Farm Econ. 33:1-19. Ref. Feb. 1951. 280.8 J822

Among other points brought out in a study of 4,057 farm families throughout the country is that there are marked variations in the level of living expenditures among farmers of the same economic class. Among farmers earning less than 500 dollars per year, those in the South spent only 577 dollars for the necessities of living, and went into debt by only 523 dollars, while farmers in the West spent 1,610 dollars and went into debt by 2,836 dollars.

74. LOOMIS, C. P., and BEEGLE, J. A. Rural welfare and security. In their Rural social systems; a textbook in rural sociology and anthropology, p.762-779. Ref. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1950. 281.2 L87R

States that the six problem areas (the Southern Appalachians, the Ozarks, the Lake States cutover areas, the wheat areas of the western Great Plains, and the eastern and western Cotton Belt) do not have a monopoly on poverty in rural America.

75. MCELVEEN, J. V. Low-production farms and the low-income problem in agriculture. In U. S. Bur. of the Census. Farms and farm people; a special cooperative study, p.9-21. Washington, 1953. 157.41 F225

Section heads include: Age of operator; Off-farm work; Occupation of farm operator; Tenure of farm operator; Factors affecting off-farm work; Education of farm operator.

76. MCELVEEN, J. V., and BACHMAN, K. L. Low-production farms, their location and levels of productivity. U. S. D. A. Agr. Inform. B. 108, 87 p. Ref. June 1953. 1 Ag84Ab

Many operators of small low-income farms and members of their families have taken jobs in industry and on other farms. But even in areas of fairly rapid industrial growth this method of adjustment has been slow, as indicated by the fact that although part-time farming has increased, the number of low-production farms has decreased less rapidly than the number of all commercial farms.

77. MCMILLAN, R. T. A study of farms in Oklahoma by size and economic class. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. B-330, 11 p. Ref. Feb. 1949. 100 Ok4

One-quarter of Oklahoma farms are classed as small farms, having less than 50 acres of land. Of these farms, 83 percent have no running water, 75 percent have no telephones, and 71 percent lack electricity.

78. MCPHERSON, W. K. A critical appraisal of family farms as an objective of public policy. J. Farm Econ. 34:310-324. Ref. Aug. 1952. 280.8 J822

Discusses low-income family farms, part-time farming, nonagricultural employment for farmers, the plight of underemployed farmers who have no opportunities for nonfarm work; and suggests that "we should be examining industrial-agricultural families as a socio-economic institution." - p. 318.

79. MCWILLIAMS, C. Small farm and big farm. Pub. Aff. Pam. 100, 31 p. 1945. 280.9 P964

The income of the small-farm operator should be regarded as wages for his labor, and he himself should be regarded as a laborer; while the operator of the large commercial farm is in reality a businessman whose hired labor is in competition with the small-farm operator.

80. MAYO, S. C., and BOBBITT, R. M. Rural organization: a restudy of locality groups, Wake County, North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 95, 46 p. Sept. 1951. 100 N81

A follow-up of a study conducted by C. C. Zimmerman and C. C. Taylor in the 1920s.

Includes farm population, migration, level of living, and changes in farming methods in recent years.

81. MOORE, A. Underemployment in American agriculture; a problem in economic development. Natl. Planning Assoc. Planning Pam. 77, 91 p. Ref. Jan. 1952. 280.9 N2153

Contents: Ch. 1, Poverty in agriculture; Ch. 2, Causes of poverty in agriculture; Ch. 3, The cotton South; Ch. 4, Southern Appalachian-Ozarks; Ch. 5, The cutover land of the northern Great Lakes district; Ch. 6, Southern Illinois-Indiana-Ohio; Ch. 7, Conclusion.

Summary and comment, with title Low incomes and underemployment in agriculture - proposed remedies, in Mon. Labor Rev. 75:48-50. July 1952. 158.6 B87M

Summary, 1952. 18 p. 281.12 N218U

82. MORSE, T. D. Agricultural problems—as seen from Washington. J. Farm Econ. 35:659-667. Dec. 1953. 280.8 J822

*Not examined.

The problem of underemployed farm families is discussed under four headings: (1) Part-time farmers; (2) full-time farmers on inadequate units with no possibility of improvement; (3) full-time farmers on inadequate units that can be developed or enlarged for fuller production; and (4) farmers on adequate units who are producing inadequately due to lack of capital or lack of skill.

83. MULLINS, T. Some influences of production control programs on the competitive position of southern agriculture. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. 51:17-18. 1954. 4 C82

Control programs will perpetuate some of the inefficiencies of southern agriculture and slow down technological advancement. These adverse effects will be more serious for the specialized production areas, while the marginal areas may actually benefit from control programs as a result of stabilizing their relative disadvantages in production.

84. NATIONAL FARMER'S UNION. Symposium: question: are there too many farmers? Poor land makes poor people and poor people make poor land poorer; should this vicious circle be broken by large-scale farming. Natl. Co. Agent & Vo-Ag Teacher 6(7):6-8, 28. July 1950. 275.28 N213

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and National Grange, cooperating authors.

Arguments pro and con the displacement of small farms by large corporate farms, with the consequent need for new fields of employment opportunities for millions of displaced farm people. Includes comment on question by F. Bailey.

85. NEAL, E. E., and JONES, L. W. The place of the Negro farmer in the changing economy of the cotton South. *Rur. Sociol.* 15:30-41. Mar. 1950. 281.28 R88

In the new mechanized southern agriculture only 20 percent of the Negro and white tenant and sharecrop farm population can be absorbed as farm laborers. Eighty percent must be employed elsewhere.

86. NELSON, L. American farm life. Cambridge, Harvard U. Press, 1954. 192 p. 281.2 N332A

Partial contents: Ch. 3, The technological frontier; Ch. 4, The farm labor force; Ch. 5, The farmer's community; Ch. 6, The farm family; Ch. 7, The farmer's schools; Ch. 12, The farmer and the Federal Government; Ch. 13, The new farmer.

87. *NORTH, W. M. Change and transition in the Southeastern United States: patterns of development in a half century of accelerating change. Chapel Hill, 1952.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - North Carolina University, 1952.

88. ORSHANSKY, M. Equivalent levels of living: farm and city. *Natl. Bur. Econ. Res. Studies Income & Wealth* 15:175-200. 1952. 284 C765

89. PORTER, W. F. Elk Garden, West Virginia, a reconnaissance survey of a problem town. *W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 355T, 61 p. Ref. June 1952. 100 W52

Resources and potentialities of a rural town in which 41.9 percent of the families had no employed members, and where 30.9 percent of the employed people worked only part time.

90. POTOMAC GRANGE NO. 1, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY. Effect of surplus farm population on farm problems and needed readjustment. Washington, 1948. 7 p. 281.12 P84E

This study reveals that the migration from farm to city will eventually bring about the concentration of farm land in fewer hands, increase the disproportionate ratio between our city and country population, and effect a change from individualism in our political and economic philosophy because of the growing number of nonowners of farm property in our country.

91. RAPER, A. F. A graphic presentation of rural trends. Washington, U. S. D. A., 1952. 33 p. 1.912 A2G764

Covers population, number of farms, off-farm work by farmers, size of farms, persons employed on farms, rise in farm family level of living, and income of farm operators.

92. RAPER, A. F. Rural social differentials. In Taylor, C. C., ed. *Rural life in the United States*, p. 309-326. Ref. New York, Knopf, 1949. 281.2 T21R

Includes a discussion of the disadvantaged "slum" areas of the Appalachian-Ozark region, the Great Lakes cut-over region, northern New Mexico and Arizona, and the eroded uplands of the Cotton Belt.

93. RATCHFORD, B. U. Recent economic developments in the South. *J. Polit.* 10:259-281. Ref. May 1948. 280.8 J827

Discusses population changes, income, agriculture, industry, and public finance.

94. REAGAN, B. B., and GROSSMAN, E. Rural levels of living in Lee and Jones Counties, Mississippi, 1945, and a comparison of two methods of data collection. *U. S. D. A. Agr. Inform. B.* 41, 164 p. Oct. 1951. 1 Ag84Ab

A study undertaken to discover how the industrial development of a rural area affects sources of income and ways of living of rural families.

95. REID, M. G. Effect of income concept upon expenditure curves of farm families. *Natl. Bur. Econ. Res. Studies Income & Wealth* 15:131-174. 1952. 284 C765

96. *REYNOLDS, C. F. The economic and social structure of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. Charlottesville 1948.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Virginia, 1948?

97. ROUNDTABLE on size of farms. *J. Farm Econ.* 31:582-601. Feb. 1949. 280.8 J822

F. J. Welch, Chairman.

Contents: The size of farm in the South, by D. G. Miley, p. 582-587; North Dakota farm size trends—an evaluation, by B. H. Kristjanson and L. W. Schaffner, p. 588-591; Should all farms be large? by K. T. Wright, p. 592-595; Size of farm in the Northeast, by S. H. Warren, p. 596-598; Size of farms, by H. J. Meenen, p. 599-601.

98. RUTTAN, V. W. The relationship between the BAE level-of-living indexes and the average incomes of farm operators. *J. Farm Econ.* 36:44-51. Ref. Feb. 1954. 280.8 J822

Suggests that if the index is to serve as a general-purpose index for nationwide comparisons rather than an index primarily applicable to the low income and subsistence farming areas, it would be desirable to incorporate additional factors which reflect the higher levels of living which farm operators in the more commercial sectors of American agriculture can now afford.

99. SAYRE, C. R. Dynamics of farm adjustments in the South. *J. Farm Econ.* 32:721-737. Ref. Nov. 1950. 280.8 J822

Discussion, by R. W. Bierman and R. E. Proctor, p. 735-737.

In the embryonic development areas of the South there may be cultural impediments to economic progress. The local income cannot support industrialization and farm mechanization, skills and abilities are not attracted from outside sources, and low income has had an adverse effect on health and education. In contrast in the transitional development areas of the South, where a new balance is being reached between agriculture and industry, the level of living is rapidly rising.

100. SCHOFF, L. H. Rural areas of low income and their place in a national agricultural policy. In his *A national agricultural policy for all the people of the United States*, p. 16-57. New York, Harper, 1950. 281.12 Sch6N

Defines the problem and recommends several remedies, including a "Labor-Mobility-Assistance Program" to help low-income farmers shift to nonfarm employment. The program would consist of loans to finance the move off the farms, education in nonfarm vocations, decentralization of industry to the rural problem areas, and a program of vocational guidance and job placement for the displaced farm people.

101. SCHULER, E. A., and MCKAIN, W. C., JR. Levels and standards of living. In Taylor, C. C., ed. *Rural life in the United States*, p. 295-308. Ref. New York, Knopf, 1949. 281.2 T21R

Includes a discussion of disadvantaged areas in agriculture.

102. SCHULTZ, T. W. Agricultural efficiency and rural welfare. *Internat. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc.* 8:366-386. 1952, pub. 1953. 281.9 In82

Discussion by F. F. Hill, p. 375-378; L. H. Bean, p. 381-383; and J. D. Black, p. 383-384.

103. SCHULTZ, T. W. Changes in economic structure affecting American agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 28: 15-27. Ref. Feb. 1946. 280.8 J822

Agriculture is a declining industry in America in that it requires fewer workers and higher capital investment every year. The result is widespread underemployment in agriculture and low income per person. A great

*Not examined.

*Not examined.

number of people will need to be transferred out of farming in order that those who remain may earn an adequate living.

104. SCHULTZ, T. W. Farm income, migration, and leisure. In Reeves, F. W., ed. Education for rural America, p.38-53. Chicago, U. Chicago Press, 1945. 275 R25E

Discusses the main causes of the low per capita income of farm people, and the need for migration and leisure to lessen the excess supply of labor which is characteristic of agriculture.

Also in Joeckel, C. B., ed. Library extension problems and solutions, p.229-240. Chicago, U. Chicago Press, 1944. 243 C432Le

105. SCHULTZ, T. W. A framework for land economics—the long view. J. Farm Econ. 33:204-215. Ref. May 1951. 280.8 J822

"The imperfections in the existing economic organization that give rise to situations where whole communities in agriculture indicate a low value of productivity for the human agent (below par for the economy as a whole) in this formulation are analyzed as a function of economic development." - p. 215.

Comment, by C. W. Loomer, in J. Farm Econ. 33:389-396. Ref. Aug. 1951. 280.8 J822

Discussion, with title A further note on land economics, by C. W. Stillman in J. Farm Econ. 34:102-105. Feb. 1952. 280.8 J822

106. SCHULTZ, T. W. How efficient is American agriculture? J. Farm Econ. 29:644-658. Ref. Aug. 1947. 280.8 J822

The inefficiency of American agriculture has resulted in underemployment of human resources, an unwarranted disinvestment of natural resources, and a widespread rationing of capital.

Comment, by K. S. Landstrom, in J. Farm Econ. 30:364-368. Ref. May 1948. 280.8 J822

See also W. W. Wilcox. The efficiency and stability of American agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 30:411-421. Ref. Aug. 1948. 280.8 J822

107. SCHULTZ, T. W. Income disparity among communities and economic development. In his The economic organization of agriculture, p.152-171. Ref. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1953. 281 Sch83

The author believes that most of the people located in poor communities are essentially comparable to most of the people situated in rich communities, and that to diminish the disparity in their incomes it is only necessary to induce the poorer element to pull up their roots and resettle in more favorable environments.

108. SCHULTZ, T. W. Production and welfare of agriculture. New York, Macmillan, 1949. 225 p. Ref. 281.12 Sch82Pr

A discussion of the forces—economic, political, and cultural—that are responsible for the waste of resources, both human and natural, in agriculture. The author contends that a national agricultural policy should be aimed at reducing the number of people dependent upon agriculture, by the expansion of industry, by improved educational facilities in farm communities, and by facilitating migration out of agriculture.

109. SCHULTZ, T. W. Reflections on poverty within agriculture. J. Polit. Econ. 58:1-15. Ref. Feb. 1950. 280.8 J82

A philosophical discussion of the causes of and possible remedies for the disparity of farm income among communities as the result of cultural impediments imposed upon the people through no fault of their own.

Summary, with discussion by E. J. Long, H. M. Southworth, and J. W. White, in J. Farm Econ. 31:1112-1120. Nov. 1949. 280.8 J822

110. SITTERLEY, J. H., and FALCONER, J. I. Change in size of farms in Ohio—1900-1940. Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 669, 21 p. Jan. 1947. 100 Oh3S

Since 1900 there has been a steady increase in the number of farms of over 160 acres, and of part-time farms, while the number of farms of 20 to 100 acres has declined.

111. STIEBELING, H. K. Are farm families catching up? J. Home Econ. 45:9-12. Jan. 1953. 321.8 J82

Levels of living of farm families.

112. A STUDY of farm families of the 14 Southern States made by Crossley Inc. for the Progressive Farmer. Birmingham, n.d. 21 p. 281.002 P942F

Covers farm tenure, size of farms, income, and education.

113. SWIGER, R. R., and SCHULER, E. A. Farm family levels and standards of living in the Plains and the Northwest. In U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. Standards and levels of living, p.29-48. Washington, 1947. 156.84 C72

114. TAYLOR, M. C. A note on "underemployment" in agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 33:140-143. Feb. 1951. 280.8 J822

"The term 'underemployment' as used in agricultural economics literature, usually denotes a situation in which employment results in lower per capita earnings than could be had if the labor were employed elsewhere." - p. 140.

115. U. S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERV. HOME ECONOMICS RESEARCH BR. Rural family living. U. S. Agr. Res. Serv. Home Econ. Br. FE-73, 27 p. 1954. 1.982 E2W26

Issued annually.

Previously issued by the U. S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. 1.9 Ec7Ofar

116. U. S. BUR. OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Unemployment and partial employment of hired farm workers in four areas; a summary report. Washington, 1953. 18 p. 1.941 R3Un2

U. S. Bureau of Employment Security cooperating.

A study made among seasonal hired farmworkers in the cotton producing areas of Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico, in 1951-52, for the purpose of ascertaining their availability for work in other agricultural areas.

117. U. S. BUR. OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY. Unemployment and partial employment of hired farm workers in Roswell and Artesia, New Mexico, May 1951-May 1952. Washington, 1954. 30 p. 158.31 Un2

In cooperation with the U. S. Agricultural Research Service.

118. U. S. BUR. OF HUMAN NUTRITION AND HOME ECONOMICS. Rural family living charts. Washington, 1952. 78 p. 1.9 Ec7Ofa

Issued annually to 1952.

119. U. S. BUR. OF THE CENSUS. Economic class of farm. 1950 Census of Agriculture 2:1107-1204. Washington, 1952. 157.41 C332

120. U. S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE. Study of agricultural and economic problems of the Cotton Belt. Hearings, 80th Cong., 1st sess., July 7-8, 1947. Washington, 1947. 2 v. 281.372 Un3S

The causes of and possible remedies for the low-income, and low-production status of southern agriculture.

121. U. S. CONGRESS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. Low-income families. Hearings, 81st Cong., 1st sess., pursuant to Sec. 5(A) of P. L. 304(79th Cong.), Dec. 12-22, 1949. Washington, 1950. 602 p. 284.4 Un32S

Special problems of low-income farmers, p. 252-363.

122. U. S. CONGRESS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. Low-income families and economic stability; materials on the problems of low-income families. Joint Committee Print 81st Cong., 1st sess. Washington, 1949. 138 p. 280.12 Un3999L

The rural-farm low-income family, p. 35-52.

Factors contributing to rural low incomes are the size and type of farm, and the age, sex, and color of the family head. Nonfarm income is discussed on p. 41.

Excerpts in Co-op Grain Q. 9(1):86-88. Mar. 1951. 280.28 C7898

123. U. S. OFF. OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS. Income distribution in the United States, by size, 1944-1950. Washington, 1953. 86 p. 157.3 In2

"Initiates a new series on the size distribution of personal income, a further development of the general body of national income statistics regularly published by the Office of Business Economics."—Foreword.

Includes farm income distribution and off-farm work of farm families and operators.

124. VIRGINIA. STATE PLANNING BOARD. County planning institutes. Va. State Planning Bd. Planning Monog. Ser. 2(6), 46 p. Sept. 1945. 280.7 V81P1

The goal of county planning is to help farm people put their agricultural houses in order. Virginia's major problem revolves around the fact that 77,576 farms are low-output farms; these are, primarily, small farms on poor land whose yield is low. The net result is underemployed farmers.

125. VIRGINIA. UNIVERSITY. BUR. OF POPULATION AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH. Virginia's economic pattern; a series of maps of selected economic characteristics by counties. Charlottesville, 1945. 27 p. 280.089 V814

Includes need for industrial development, wage earners in manufacturing, change of population due to migration, surplus of agricultural labor, major sources of income, estimated per capita income, and farm acreage.

126. WAYLAND, S. R. Basic rural trends and the farmer of the future. In Columbia University Seminar on Rural Life. Farmers of the future, p.1-9. New York, 1953. 281.2 C722

Population trends, the decline in the number of farms, the increase in the number of part-time farmers, and the increase in the size of farms, and how they will affect the farmer of 1975.

127. WILCOX, W. W. The economy of small farms in Wisconsin. J. Farm Econ. 28:458-475. May 1946. 280.8 J822

This is a study of the smallest one-third of the full-time farms in the better farming areas of Wisconsin, and was designed to throw light on recent trends in their numbers, the characteristics of the farming found on them, and the living conditions of the families operating them.

128. WILCOX, W. W., and KUTISH, L. J. Small farms in Wisconsin. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 473, 24 p. Jan. 1948. 100 W75

Includes an account of low-income farms which are inadequate to meet the minimum essentials of a desirable standard of living. "The educational problem of these farmers corresponds to the educational problems of below-average children in school—extra effort is required in their educational program." p. 14.

129. YOUNG, J. N., and BAUDER, W. W. Membership characteristics of special-interest organizations; a comparison of large and small organizations in four Kentucky counties. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 594, 36 p. Feb. 1953. 100 K41

The study showed that the number of organizations is associated with the degree of urbanization of the counties studied. The more rural the county the smaller was the number of formal organizations, and the smaller was their membership.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM

General

130. ACKERMAN, J., and others. Adjustments in southern agriculture with special reference to cotton. J. Farm Econ. 28:341-379. Ref. Feb. 1946. 280.8 J822

G. H. Aull, L. P. Gabbard, B. M. Gile, J. Hand, Jr., E. L. Langsford, O. C. Stine, and F. J. Welch, joint authors.

The article describes the general condition of the southern economy, attempts to explain its economic lag, and makes the following suggestions for its recovery: (1) Raising the general level of education in the region; (2) increasing the net product per man on farms; (3) improving opportunities for living in rural areas; (4) expanding nonfarm employment; and (5) enlarging the market for farm products.

131. ACTION to improve the conditions of farm laborers and share croppers. In Ackerman, J., and Harris, M., eds. Family farm policy, p. 447-469. Chicago, U. Chicago Press, 1947. 282.9 F223

Two alternatives are offered: (1) To move surplus farmers and laborers out of agriculture by educating them for nonfarm employment, by establishing industries in rural areas, and by setting up rural conservation works to provide part-time employment for underemployed farmers; and (2) to help them become owners or tenants.

132. APODACA, A. G. New Mexico's forgotten farmers. Land 8:39-41. Spring 1949. 279.8 L22

The poverty-stricken landowners of the Rio Grande are in need of a long-term program of rehabilitation, including education for industrial employment, and improved farm management practices.

133. ATKINSON, J. H. Financing agricultural production adjustments in the Southern Piedmont. Lafayette, 1954. 325 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Purdue University, 1954.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 14:2169. Dec. 1954. 241.8 M58

Production adjustments which appear to have profitable possibilities for Southern Piedmont agriculture include the financing of changes in enterprise combination, input substitution, and a change from agricultural to industrial work.

134. AULL, G. H. Economic prospects of the South. J. Farm Econ. 32:709-720. Ref. Nov. 1950. 280.8 J822

Discussion by R. W. Bierman, p. 735-736.

The outlook is for fewer workers on farms, larger investments and more land per worker, more livestock, an increase in total production, and much higher per capita farm incomes. This, however, is contingent upon a continuation of present trends toward more workers in the manufacturing and construction industries, trade, services, transportation, communication, and the professions.

135. AULL, G. H. The southern farm family in an era of change. South. Econ. J. 17:44-49. Ref. July 1950. 280.8 So84

How mechanization, rural electrification, improved farm practices, and so forth, have improved the living standards of southern farm families.

136. BACHMAN, K. L. Capital-labor substitution in cotton farming. J. Farm Econ. 31:370-373. Feb. 1949. 280.8 J822

Mechanization would almost double the output of a typical Piedmont cotton farmer, while at the same time it would reduce his costs and his labor needs. The attendant problem of unemployed farm labor could be eased by programs of training for nonfarm work, and development of industrial resources in areas where displacement will occur.

137. BARTON, G. T. Manpower requirements of agriculture during the next ten years. J. Farm Econ. 33:711-721. Nov. 1951. 280.8 J822

Discussion by G. H. Aull, p. 732-734.

It is estimated that the farm population will decrease by one million by 1960. The drop will be accomplished by the increase in size of farms, greater productivity on existing farms, the abandonment of small unproductive farms, and migration of workers to areas of nonfarm employment.

138. BEERS, H. W., and HEFLIN, C. P. People and resources in eastern Kentucky, a study of a representative area in Breathitt, Knott, and Perry Counties. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 500, 59 p. May 1947. 100 K41

An attempt to find a solution to the problem of population pressure, underemployment, and subsistence farming in the low-income area of eastern Kentucky. The authors suggest the establishment of rural industries, the abolition of some farms, improved management practices on others, the encouragement of migration to centers of industry, as possible solutions.

139. BERTRAND, A. L. Agricultural mechanization and social change in rural Louisiana. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 458, 48 p. June 1951. 100 L93

Mechanization of agriculture, plus the establishment of paper mills and other industries in rural areas of Louisiana, has caused a large drop in the number of agricultural workers in the State, as well as a general decrease in the rural population.

140. *BIERMAN, R. W. Agriculture in the Fifth Federal Reserve District: a program for readjustment. Cambridge, 1950.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1950.

141. BISHOP, C. E., and SUTHERLAND, J. G. Resource use and incomes of families on small farms, Southern Piedmont area, North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. AE Inform. Ser. 30, 85 p. Feb. 1953. 281.9 N816

U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cooperating.

A study designed to devise means by which families on small farms might increase their incomes by (1) using their resources in agriculture more efficiently, and (2) transferring from farm to nonfarm employment.

142. BONDURANT, J. H., and NICHOLLS, W. D. Labor supply and farm production on eastern Kentucky farms. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 475, 24 p. June 1945. 100 K41

*Not examined.

A study of 33 counties indicates that the economy of this large area of limited resources can be improved by: (1) Heads of families finding employment outside the region and moving their families out; (2) adult workers obtaining part-time work off the farm when the farm does not require all their time; (3) improved farm management practices; and; (4) increasing the size of farms by annexing land vacated by emigrants.

143. BRANNAN, C. F. Adjusting to farm mechanization. Washington, U. S. D. A., Off. Sec., 1950. 14 p. 1.9 A2B73

Speech at Tuskegee Institute, Jan. 18, 1950.

Points out the advantages that will come with mechanization of southern agriculture, and advocates a seven-point program of adjustment to include: (1) Training for those who remain on the farm to operate the machines; (2) job training for those who will not be needed; (3) a vocational guidance program to assist the underemployed in finding nonfarm work; (4) financial assistance in meeting the costs of moving to new job locations; (5) subsistence grants to tide the migrants over the period of training and relocation; (6) recruitment and placement facilities in areas of agricultural unemployment; and (7) more adequate vocational training in public schools to help rural children equip themselves for nonfarm employment.

144. BREWSTER, J. M. Farm opportunities: output and population growth. Land Policy Rev. 8(4):8-11. Winter 1945. 1 Ec7La

Land policy must include ways of facilitating the shift of excess farmworkers and families into nonfarm occupations, as well as facilitating necessary shifts in land use.

145. BROWN, J. S., and BEERS, H. W. Rural population changes in five Kentucky mountain districts, 1943 to 1946. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 532, 46 p. June 1949. 100 K41

Wartime migration from the region has been halted, and the return of those no longer employed in wartime industry is creating the problem of overpopulation. The conclusion reached in this study is that further emigration should be encouraged, and more employment opportunities should be developed in the region through improved land usage, forestry, mining, and industrialization.

146. BYERS, G. B. Systems of farming for the Lower-Ohio-Valley crop-livestock region of Kentucky. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 521, 52 p. Ref. June 1948. 100 K41

Improved soil conservation practices, greater mechanization, adjustments in allocation of resources, could triple the income in the region. Among the needed adjustments are opportunities for nonfarm employment among the labor force of the area.

147. CALKINS, R. D. Strategic approaches to southern progress. J. Farm Econ. 32:697-708. Nov. 1950. 280.8 J822

Some suggestions for improving the economy of the South through agricultural advancement. The need for industries to absorb displaced farmworkers is mentioned, but primary attention is given to improving farm practices.

148. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. AGRICULTURAL DEPT. Variations in farm incomes and their relation to agricultural policies. Washington, 1945. 27 p. 281.12 C35V

Recommends that agricultural policy should aim at encouraging the production of essential foods and fibers on the large commercial farms, and that the smaller and less productive farms should be diverted to other uses. Nonagricultural employment at adequate wages should be available for the displaced operators of these small farms.

149. COLLINS, W. B. The farmer, North Carolina and the TVA. N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. C. 289, 26 p. June 1946. 275.29 N811

In seven years, TVA and the North Carolina Extension Service have brought the average farm income of 15 counties of western North Carolina up from 356 dollars per year to 1,548 dollars.

150. CONOYER, J. W. The rural South's new look. Social Order 3:399-404. Nov. 1953. Catholic U. Libr.

Crop diversification and the development of local industries are transforming the rural South from a depleted one-crop area into a forward-looking economic unit.

151. CROWE, G. B. Farm mechanization research in the South. Agr. Econ. Res. 3:1-7. Jan. 1951. 1 Ec7Agr

In order for the full social and economic benefits of mechanization to be realized, displaced human resources must be utilized in other segments of the economy, and it is the responsibility of society to cushion the shocks attendant upon such displacement.

152. DAVIS, J. S. American agriculture: Schultz' analysis and policy proposals. Rev. Econ. Statis. 29:80-91. Ref. May 1947. 251.8 R32

A discussion of Schultz, T. W. Agriculture in an unstable economy. Item 202.

Reply, by T. W. Schultz, in Rev. Econ. Statis. 29:92-94. May 1947. 251.8 R32

153. DEMING, F. L., and FRANCIS, D. R. Agricultural changes in the Mid-South. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev., Dec. 1, 1946:2-7. 284.8 F31Sa

Crop diversification, mechanization, and migration from farms to decrease the population pressure in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi, are gradually raising the income and level of living of farm people in the area. Continued migration and expanded opportunities for nonfarm employment will be necessary to achieve and maintain a balanced economy.

154. DUERR, W. A., and others. Farms and forests of eastern Kentucky in relation to population and income; an appraisal of present population and land resources and their potentials. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 507, 56 p. Aug. 1947. 100 K41

J. H. Bondurant, W. D. Nicholls, H. W. Beers, R. O. Gustafson, and J. B. Roberts, joint authors.

There are two courses open to this depressed region, in the view of the authors. The first is a continuation of the present subsistence economy. The second is a transfer to an "exchange" economy, with decreasing underemployment, much forest and little cleared land, better management of land left in cultivation, a forced decline in population through migration of the excess population, and opportunities for nonfarm employment.

155. DUNCAN, O. D. Factors related to levels of living of Oklahoma farm families. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. B-429, 19 p. July 1954. 100 Ok4

The improvement in the level of living in the poorer agricultural areas of eastern and southeastern Oklahoma has been brought about in recent years by the drop in farm population, enlargement of farm units, technological advance in methods, and a shift from the cultivation of field crops to the pasturing of livestock.

156. AN ECONOMIC classification of Fifth District farms. Fed. Reserve Bank Richmond Mon. Rev., Sept. 1948:3-9. 284.8 F31R

A study made of farms in Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, and West Virginia, shows that half the farms in these States are small-scale units whose only hope of returning an adequate income to their operators is by enlargement of holdings or by off-farm employment of members of the farm family.

157. ERDMAN, H. E. Reform programs and readjustments. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. 25:99-103. Ref. 1952. 280.9 W527P

The author feels that improvements in agriculture will generally worsen the position of some farmers, that in a progressive economy there are always some farmers who should be readjusting and some who should have left the farm sooner than they did. Cites the fact that only 15 percent of the gainfully employed are in agriculture.

158. FULMER, J. L. Agricultural progress in the Cotton Belt since 1920. Chapel Hill, U. N. C. Press, 1950. 236 p. Ref. Libr. Cong.

Factors influencing progress in the Cotton Belt include mechanization, the decline in tenancy and sharecropping, the reduction in number of farms, the decline in the farm population, urbanization, and migration of surplus farm people to cities.

159. FULMER, J. L. The effect of domestic policy on the southern agricultural problem. South. Econ. J. 18:11-29. Ref. July 1951. 280.8 So84

Education is the key to the southern farm problem: Education for nonfarm employment for the excess population; education of those remaining on farms so that they may increase their productivity; and education as an indirect means of limiting the birthrate.

160. FULMER, J. L. Factors influencing State per capita income differentials. South. Econ. J. 16:259-278. Ref. Jan. 1950. 280.8 So84

The four factors are: (1) Reduction in the percentage of the labor force employed in agriculture; (2) reduction in the percentage of Negroes in the population; (3) increase

in the percentage of total population employed; and (4) rise in the average number of years of schooling of the male population. The South has shown progress in all four factors at such a rate that since the war the South has gained in per capita income at a faster rate than the Nation as a whole.

Comment by H. F. Breimyer in South. Econ. J. 17:140-147. Oct.1950. Ref. 280.8 So84

161. THE GREAT Southwest—a region rich in resources now expanding industrially. Index 28:25-37. Summer 1948. 280.8 N48

Industrialization and farm mechanization in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

162. GREENSHIELDS, E. Farms are getting larger and fewer. Agr. Situation 31(1):1-4. Jan.1947. 1 Ec7Ag

The increase in farm size has been made possible not by the acquisition of new farm lands, but by the absorption by larger units of small, less productive farms, whose owners transferred to nonagricultural occupations during the war.

163. HALCROW, H. G. The function of land economics in agricultural development. J. Farm Econ. 36:1161-1169. Ref. Dec.1954. 280.8 J822

The problem of agricultural poverty and inefficiency in a developing economy is discussed, and three main policies are offered for their elimination: (1) The creation of greater labor mobility, both within agriculture and between agriculture and the rest of society; (2) adequate credit and capital investment to satisfy the traditional goal of owner operation of efficient family farms; and (3) a reallocation of resources, which in the South would mean the promotion of technology in agriculture, and in the East would involve problems of rural-urban transition and the adjustment of agriculture to the competition of industry for labor.

164. HARDING, T. S. The farmer in the modern world. Rur. Sociol. 10:3-9. Mar.1954. 281.28 R88

"Farmers like factory workers essentially want decent incomes, reasonable living standards, and security—but they want them within accustomed patterns. ... We should so reorganize our industry and agriculture as to effect capacity production with full employment at all times."—p. 9.

165. HARRISON, R. W. Land improvement vs. land settlement for the Southeast. South. Econ. J. 12:30-38. Ref. July 1945. 280.8 So84

There are countless opportunities for developing southern agriculture but few opportunities for developing additional farms. The success of southern agriculture depends on reducing the number of subsistence farms, raising the level of efficiency on commercial farms, and reducing the number of persons dependent upon agriculture.

166. HEAPS, H., and others. Whither rural youth? Washington, Natl. Educ. Assoc., 1946. 31 p. Ref. 281.2 H35

T. Line, K. Rice, B. Stanton, J. Wallace, and E. L. Kirkpatrick, joint authors.

Published cooperatively by the National Education Association Department of Rural Education, the American Institute of Cooperation, the American Vocational Association, and the U. S. Extension Service.

Preparing rural youth for farm and nonfarm vocations, for community participation, and for citizenship. Includes a discussion of rural-urban migration.

167. HEISIG, C. P., BOYLE, H. L., and FORSTER, G. W. Economic implications of technological developments in agricultural production. J. Farm Econ. 29:299-309. Feb.1947. 280.8 J822

The enlargement of farms and the consequent reduction in their numbers which results from mechanization, will necessitate improved credit for farmers who remain, and an increase in nonfarm employment opportunities for those who are forced out of agriculture. The latter will involve education and training for nonfarm work, job placement services, and relocation of the displaced farmers in industrial areas.

168. HOLSTEIN, H. D., and others. Looking at the entire family in the new South. Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 50:120-124. 1953. 4 C82

M. S. Eberly, M. W. Lamb, R. Albrecht, and G. B. Brasher, joint authors.

How increased employment opportunities and improved farming methods have raised the level of living of farm families in the South.

169. HOOVER, C. B., and RATCHFORD, B. U. Recent developments in agriculture. In their Economic resources and policies of the South, p.89-114. Ref. New York, Macmillan, 1951. 280.002 H76

Discusses the reduction in the farm population of the South, the reduction in the number of farms, the decline in cotton production, the increase in number of owner-operated farms and the accompanying decline in share-cropping and tenancy, and the obstacles to mechanization of most southern farms.

170. JESNESS, O. B. Postwar agricultural policy—pressure vs. general welfare. J. Farm Econ. 28:1-14. Feb.1946. 280.8 J822

With continued surpluses in prospect in some agricultural lines, some reallocation of resources, both human and natural, may be called for. Some agricultural lands may have to be converted to forests, or abandoned, and some agricultural workers will have to be shifted to non-agricultural employment.

171. JOHNSON, D. G. A proposed farm price and income program. In his Trade and agriculture, p.92-109. Ref. New York, Wiley, 1950. 286 J632

Discusses problem areas in American agriculture and recommends a four-point conversion program to correct the maladjustments: (1) A concerted effort to develop the nonfarm economic opportunities of the region; (2) a systematic program of vocational education and actual job training; (3) a program of farm credit and farm management to aid the managers of low-income farms in enlarging their farms or adapting to different products; and (4) a transitional income-payments program to aid farmers during a period of reduced income.

172. JOHNSTON, O. The cotton industry's responsibility in mechanization. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 1:31-36. 1947. 281.3729 B41

The mechanization of cotton production in the South will be an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary process, so that there will be no drastic displacement of people, but a gradual replacement of volunteer outmigrants by machines.

173. JONES, L. W., and NEAL, E. E. A proposed function for the small farm in southern agriculture. Rur. Sociol. 16:66-69. Ref. Mar.1951. 281.28 R88

With the increasing mechanization of southern agriculture and the concomitant increase in size of farms, what is to become of the small-farm owner who is unable to increase his acreage, and yet is unwilling or unable to give up farming as a profession? The author suggests that these should be converted to "service" farms, supplying goods for larger farms.

174. JONES, P. E. Needed adjustments in the cotton economy of the Southeastern United States. Cambridge, 1945.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1945.

Abstract in Harvard U. Sum. Ph.D. Theses 1943-45: 392-396. 241.8 H262

A major cause of the low levels of living in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi has been their reliance on cotton. Suggested solutions for improving the economy of the region are: Diversified farming; further mechanization of cotton growing; industrialization of the region to provide jobs for the surplus farmworkers and to provide markets for the new truck farms; and opportunities for part-time off-farm employment.

175. JONES, P. E. Postwar adjustments in cotton production in the Southeastern United States. J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 21:339-351. Ref. Nov.1945. 282.8 J82

The amelioration of the dependence on cotton, which has caused the economic stagnation and low level of living in the Southeast, can be accomplished by shifting to other crops and livestock, by enlarging and mechanizing farms, and by the development of industry to absorb the surplus farm populations.

176. KALDOR, D. Moving resources out of agriculture. Farm Policy Forum 7(3):31-36. Fall 1954. 281.8 F2274

Shifting human resources out of agriculture would necessitate a program including: (1) Informational services concerning nonfarm job opportunities; (2) educational opportunities for young rural adults to learn nonfarm skills; (3) subsidies to defray the cost of moving; (4) credit facilities for consolidation of small farms, greater use of improved practices, and more mechanization; and (5) a steady growth of local industry to make it easier for displaced farm people to take nonfarm jobs.

177. KAYSEN, C., and LORIE, J. H. A note on Professor Schultz's analysis of the long run agricultural problem. *Rev. Econ. Statist.* 30:286-295. Ref. Nov. 1948. 251.8 R32

A criticism of the conclusions drawn by T. W. Schultz in his *Agriculture in an unstable economy*. Item 202.

Reply by T. W. Schultz in *Rev. Econ. Statist.* 30:295-296. Nov. 1948. 251.8 R32

Rejoinder by C. Kaysen and J. H. Lorie in *Rev. Econ. Statist.* 30:296-297. Nov. 1948. 251.8 R32

178. KEISER, N. F. *Agricultural policy with particular reference to the Cotton Belt, (1920-1953)*. Syracuse, 1954. 357 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Syracuse University, 1954.

Abstract in *Diss. Abs.* 14:2386-2387. Dec. 1954.

Some long-range adjustments needed to convert the South from an area of agricultural poverty to one of higher per capita income include: Crop diversification; better farming methods; larger farm units; better agricultural industrial planning; the transfer of labor out of agriculture; and adequate education for farm and nonfarm employment.

179. KROODSMA, R. F. *Woodlands and farm economy of east Tennessee*. *Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 204,38 p. Ref. June 1947. 100 T255

Ways in which farmers may utilize their woodlands to increase their income while supplying raw material for local industry.

180. LANGSFORD, E. L. Over-all adjustment in southern agriculture. *J. Farm Econ.* 32:773-787. Ref. Nov. 1950. 280.8 J822

Discussion by C. W. Allen, p. 786-787.

Adjustments in land use, farm techniques, and farm population can lead to higher income and better living standards for those who remain in farming; and those who leave agriculture for industrial employment will be better off than if they had remained in a declining agriculture.

181. LARSON, O. F. *Lessons from rural rehabilitation experience*. *Land Policy Rev.* 9(3):13-18. Fall 1946. 1 Ec7La

Lessons learned from Government experience in rural rehabilitation involve: (1) Credit; (2) supervision; and (3) rehabilitation in place, without resettlement.

182. LEE, A. T. M., and AULL, G. H. *Land use and soil conservation in the Broad River Soil Conservation District of South Carolina*. *S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 373, 68 p. June 1948. 100 So8

Includes suggestions for increasing the income of low-income farmers by improved farming methods and by part-time industrial employment.

183. LOGAN, L. *Planning in rural counties*. *Amer. Soc. Planning Off. Proc.* 1946:131-140. 98.59 C76

The objectives of the Oklahoma State Planning and Resources Board include wiser land use, and the employment of the surplus rural population in diversified industries, using the raw materials from local mines, fields, and forests.

184. *LOOKING forward in Oklahoma agriculture*.

Okl. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. B-299,92 p. June 1946. 100 Ok4

Prepared by representatives of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board, the Oklahoma State Government, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Oklahoma Extension Service, and the Oklahoma Experiment Station.

Partial contents: Agricultural and industrial development, p. 9-15; Production opportunities, p. 16-35; Agricultural credit, p. 52-58; Rural life and community organization, p. 67-75.

185. MCCAFFREY, J. L. *Industry's responsibility in cotton mechanization*. *Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc.* 1:45-48. 1947. 281.3729 B41

Asserts that whenever production is increased or made less costly by the use of added machine power, new employment is created. Mechanization will increase the incomes of cotton farmers in the South, while those who are driven out of agriculture because of mechanization will find other work created by technological advances.

186. MCLEAN, F. *A rural county looks to the future*. *Agr. Situation* 29(10):15-17. Oct. 1945. 1 Ec7Ag

Augusta County, Va., plans ahead to provide full employment and increased incomes in agriculture by encouraging small farmers to go into nonagricultural work so that farms may become larger and more productive. In order to accomplish this, the county plans to enlarge established industries, start new ones, and enlarge public works activities.

187. MCMILLAN, R. T., and DUNCAN, O. D. *Social factors of farm ownership in Oklahoma*. *Okl. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* B-289,32 p. Nov. 1945. 100 Ok4

A study of Oklahoma farms indicated that farmers would require enlarged credit facilities if farm ownership was to increase, and that if the tendency towards a smaller farm population continued, the proportion of farm owners would rise. Urban migration was found to be less frequent among farm owners than among other rural peoples.

188. MCMILLAN, R. T. *Sociological aspects of the southern farm family in an era of change*. (*Abs.*) *Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc.* 47:170-171. 1950. 4 C82

How farm technology and urbanization have affected the southern farm family.

189. MILEY, D. G. *Some implications of land tenure in the longleaf pine area of Mississippi*. *Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 430,41 p. June 1946. 100 M69

The small-farm owner-operator in the area was found to have an even lower income than the sharecropper. The general level of income could be raised by the provision of off-farm work to supplement the farm income, but the size of the farms will be a hindrance to the use of improved equipment which, with relief of the population pressure, will be necessary for a permanent improvement in the economy of the area.

190. MONTGOMERY, J. E. *Three Southern Appalachian communities: an analysis of cultural variables*. *Rur. Sociol.* 14:138-148. Ref. June 1949. 281.28 R88

A study of three Tennessee communities was made to test the author's hypothesis that emigration was not the only solution to the low-income status of the people, but that improved farming methods and better social organization could materially raise the levels of living in the areas.

See also Montgomery, J. E. *Three Appalachian communities: cultural differentials as they affect levels of living and population pressure*. Nashville, 1945. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Vanderbilt University, 1945? 236 p.

191. NICHOLLS, W. D., and BONDURANT, J. H. *Farm management and family incomes in eastern Kentucky: a study of farm production, use of farm land, incomes, and family labor supply on 74 farms in the Breathitt area*. *Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 491,75 p. June 1946. 100 K41

The conclusion reached in the study was that farming in this area could never be more than of a subsistence nature, due to the character of the land, but that improved management practices, and opportunities for nonfarm employment to eke out the farm income, would do much to improve the economy of the region.

192. PARKS, W. R. *Political and administrative guide-lines in developing public agricultural policies*. *J. Farm Econ.* 33:157-168. Ref. May 1951. 280.8 J822

In solving the problem of "geographical pockets of rural poverty", the author recommends that less reliance be put on the power of pressure groups, who never represent the underprivileged rural people, and that a planning agency composed of representatives of farm organizations, key members of Congress, and university professors be established within the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Discussion, with title *Another view on the planning of agricultural policy*, by D. E. Hathaway, in *J. Farm Econ.* 34:105-111. Ref. Feb. 1952. 280.8 J822

193. PARVIN, D. W. *The nature of an efficient agriculture in the Brown Loam area of Mississippi*. *Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 455,34 p. Ref. June 1948. 100 M69

Recommends the following steps in the improvement of agriculture in the area: (1) Provision of off-farm employment opportunities for the surplus population; (2) provision of nonfarm educational opportunities for rural youth; (3) encouragement of industry in the region; (4) provision of credit for modernizing and improving farm practices; (5) improved educational facilities for farmers in management and methods.

194. PARVIN, D. W. *The nature of an efficient agriculture in the northeast prairie area of Mississippi*. *Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 459,31 p. Ref. Jan. 1949. 100 M69

Efficiency in agriculture in the area may be achieved by: Enlarging and consolidating the farms; reducing the farm population by the establishment of industries to provide nonfarm employment; training the youth for non-farm jobs; fitting credit to the peculiar needs of the remaining farms; and improving farm management and techniques through farmer education.

195. PARVIN, D. W. The nature of an efficient agriculture in the shortleaf pine area of Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 457, 31 p. Ref. Nov. 1948. 100 M69
 Recommends: Industrial and commercial education and training programs for rural young people, and agencies for placing them in nonfarm jobs; the stimulation of trade and service industries as a means of employing excess farm population; improved credit facilities for those who remain on farms; better education in farming for farmers; and further research in the size and type of farm most efficient for the area.

196. PATMAN, W. Farm programs and the family farm. Washington, 1954. 22 p. 281.12 P273
 Address in the House of Representatives June 23, 1954.
 Questions the policy of the Administration in encouraging the enlargement of farms and the elimination of small low-production farms, since there is, he says, no room in industry for the 10 million farm people who will be displaced by this policy. Recommends a program that would strengthen the small family farm to a point of at least self-sufficiency.

197. PETERSON, A. W., PHILLIPS, V., and STEVENSON, A. Rural family life pattern in relation to land class. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 529, 83 p. Ref. Sept. 1951. 100 W27E

Studies indicate that farm management and rural education programs should be geared to land class, as the needs of farmers vary in relation to the productivity of their land. In Washington, part-time farming and off-farm employment increase with the decrease in farm productivity, while the majority of children of these low-production farms go into nonagricultural work entirely.

198. PRUNTY, M., JR. Land occupancy in the Southeast: landmarks and forecast. Geog. Rev. 42:439-461. Ref. July 1952. 500 Am35G

More mechanization, larger farms, a smaller total farm labor force, continued migration from farms to cities and factories, and rising farm incomes are forecast for the Southeastern States.

199. ROWLANDS, W. A. The Great Lakes cutover region. In Jensen, M., ed. Regionalism in America, p. 331-346. Ref. Madison, U. Wis. Press, 1951. 280.12 J45

Wisconsin ordinances have succeeded in shifting a great deal of poor agricultural land in the cutover region from agriculture to forest and recreational uses. Farming practices on the few remaining farms in the area are being improved through the efforts of the agricultural experiment stations and the extension service.

200. SAYRE, C. R. Economics of mechanization. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 1:4-11. 1947. 281.3729 B41

The high level of nonfarm employment and industrial expansion in the South must continue if mechanization of the agriculture of the South is to progress. If employment opportunities off the farm become less attractive, mechanization will have to be made so efficient that it can be fitted to the limited land and low income of small farmers.

See also Sayre, C. R. The economics of mechanization in cotton production. Cambridge, 1949. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1949?

201. SCHICKELE, R. Agricultural policy, farm programs and national welfare. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1954. 453 p. 281.12 Sch33

Partial contents: Ch. 19, The family farm - goal of land tenure policy; Ch. 20, Free land for family farmers: the Homestead Policy; Ch. 21, A break for the small farmer: the Farmers Home Administration; Ch. 22, Safeguarding farmer's ownership in land.

202. SCHULTZ, T. W. Agriculture is an unstable economy. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1945. 299 p. Ref. 281.12 Sch82A

Underemployment and the attendant low earnings in agriculture, p. 186-208.

Among remedies for underemployment and poverty in agriculture are: The growth of business in the economy as a whole; the expansion of nonagricultural industries; governmental machinery for equalizing labor supply; investment by the Nation in the health, education, and training of rural people; and better housing and services for rural people.

Reviews, by J. D. Black, R. B. Schwenger, P. L. Yates, and H. C. Farnsworth, in J. Farm Econ. 29:20-40. Feb. 1947. 280.8 J822

See also items 152 and 177.

203. SCHULTZ, T. W. Production and welfare objectives for American agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 28: 444-457. May 1946. 280.8 J822

Policies which will improve both production and welfare include those that will: (1) Reduce the excess supply of labor in agriculture; (2) lessen the capital rationing in agriculture; (3) enlarge small inefficient farms; (4) lessen the price and yield uncertainties confronting farmers; and (5) increase public investment in human agents.

Also separate, 12 p. 1945. 281.12 Sch82P

204. SELZNICK, P. TVA and the grass roots: a study in the sociology of formal organization. Berkeley, U. Calif. Press, 1949. 274 p. Ref. (University of California Publications in Culture and Society 3) 280.002 Se4

205. SHAUB, E. L. TVA: few projects in history ever did so much so quickly for so many people. Tenn. Conserv. 20, i.e. 19:3-8. Jan. 1954. 410 T252

Industrial development and improvement in farming methods in the Tennessee Valley have brought unprecedented changes in the incomes and levels of living of the people. Describes "before and after" conditions in rural areas of the Valley.

206. SPARKMAN, J. J. Our under-utilized rural resources. Farm Policy Forum 5:11-14. Jan. 1952. 281.8 F2274

The problem of southern agriculture is one of low output per worker, with a consequent waste of human resources. The Senator advocates better educational opportunities, continued migration out of agriculture, vocational guidance and job placement services, and special management training for those remaining on farms.

207. STEAD, W. H. A program of regional economic development. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev. 29: 13-15. Feb. 1, 1947. 284.8 F31Sa

Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee typify the South's rapid economic advancement through the shift from cash crops to a more diversified agriculture, and through the spread of industrialization in the area. Regional development should concern itself with further improving the balance in agriculture and increasing the industrialization of rural communities and small towns.

208. STOLTENBERG, C. H. Rural zoning in Minnesota: an appraisal. Land Econ. 30:153-163. Ref. May 1954. 282.8 J82

Low productivity of farms in the cutover area of northern Minnesota led to a program to discourage submarginal farming and encourage forestation and recreational land use.

209. SYMPOSIUM on Autauga and Chilton Counties; the regional setting organized. Ala. Acad. Sci. J. 23/24: 5-25. Ref. Feb. 1953. 500 AL12

Partial contents: The regional setting, by J. A. Tower, p. 5-6; Trends in Autauga County agriculture, by C. L. Breedlove, p. 6-8; The forest resource, its use and trends in Autauga and Chilton Counties, Alabama, p. 9-14; Industrial development and opportunities in Autauga and Chilton Counties, Alabama, p. 14-16; Chilton County's diversified agricultural program, by M. R. Glasscock, p. 16-18; Du Pont turns to the South, by D. F. O'Connor, p. 20-25.

210. TAYLOR, C. T. Some economic consequences of Federal aid and subsidies to southern agriculture. South. Econ. J. 14:62-72. Ref. July 1947. 280.8 So84

The type of Federal aid that would do the most for southern agriculture would be a program to: (1) Raise the general education level; (2) make credit more readily available to farmers; (3) assist in improving farming methods; and (4) provide job opportunities through increased industrialization.

211. TAYLOR, P. S. Plantation agriculture in the United States: seventeenth to twentieth centuries. Land Econ. 30:141-152. Ref. May 1954. 282.8 J82

The trend of the plantation is toward more elaborate management and machinery, with less labor, fewer sharecroppers, and a decline in tenant operation.

212. U. S. CONGRESS, JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. Economy of the South. Report on the impact of Federal policies on the economy of the South. 81st Cong., 1st sess. Joint Committee Print. Washington, 1949. 92 p. 280.002 Un37

Report prepared by C. B. Hoover and B. U. Ratchford.
 Progress toward a higher per capita income in the South would involve a reorganization of agriculture towards larger farm units, further mechanization, improved farm practices, and a shift in land use. These changes can only be accomplished if there is continued expansion of industry to absorb the excess farm population which can no longer be employed in agriculture.

213. U. S. CONGRESS. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. Underemployment of rural families. 82d Cong., 1st sess. Joint Committee Print. Washington, 1951. 74 p. 281.12 Un382

Report prepared by W. W. Wilcox and W. E. Hendrix. Contents: Ch. 1, Problem and summary; Ch. 2, Extent of underemployment of rural families; Ch. 3, Summaries of replies to questions on underemployment in rural areas; Ch. 4, Current programs of Government agencies.

Four solutions to the problem are discussed: (1) Increase productivity per worker on existing small farms; (2) increase the size of the farm; (3) assist families who desire farm or nonfarm employment outside their home communities; (4) increase employment opportunities for low-income, part-time farmers, rural nonfarm families, and hired farm workers.

213a. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Development of agriculture's human resources; a report on problems of low-income farmers. Washington, 1955. 44 p. A281.12 Ag8D

Partial contents: The major problem areas; Research and extension; Agricultural services for part-time farmers; Credit and financial management; Nonfarm employment information and mobility of farm people; Industrialization in low-income farm areas; Vocational training; Health.

214. U. S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Progress and problems. In its TVA, two decades of progress, p.1-14. Washington, 1953. 173.2 T25Tent

How TVA has transformed an entire region from an underproductive agricultural area of underemployment and poverty to an important and rapidly expanding industrial region.

215. U. S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Progress in the Tennessee Valley, 1939-1952. Washington? 1952. 29 p. 173.2 T25Pg

Includes agricultural development, forestation, industrialization, and farm income in the Valley States.

216. U. S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. TVA: the use of the earth for the good of man. Washington, 1954. 82 p. 173.2 T25Tu

Industrialization and improvement of agriculture through test-demonstration farms.

217. U. S. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Working with areas of special need, with examples from the Beech River Watershed. Knoxville? 1953. 19 p. 173.2 T25Wo

Improving low-income rural areas by means of improved land use, opportunities for greater nonfarm employment and income, and better community services and facilities.

218. WELCH, F. J., and MILEY, D. G. Mechanization of the cotton harvest. J. Farm Econ. 27:928-946. Ref. Nov. 1945. 280.8 J822

Primarily economic effects are discussed; but the social effects in the large plantation areas where large numbers of laborers would be forced to find nonfarm employment, and in the smaller farm areas where cotton has been the chief cash crop and where farmers will be forced to go into livestock or other types of farming, are discussed.

219. WELCH, F. J. The profile of an efficient southern agriculture. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 1: 12-17. 1947. 281.3729 B41

Increased technology, larger farm units, and a smaller farm population will be required in a more efficient southern agriculture. One-third of the people now on farms will need to be trained for nonagricultural work, or will have to change to specialty farming.

220. WELCH, F. J. Progress in southern agriculture through research and education. Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. 51:5-10. 1954. 4 C82

In recent years the South has made strides in the attainment of a more productive agriculture, increased industrialization with a consequent better balanced total economy, and a more effective research and educational program. The author points out, however, that the "extractive" industries which are now prevalent in the South offer little in the way of a solution to off-farm employment and low-income problems. What is needed are more industries that require skilled labor, such as fabrication, finance, and distribution trades.

221. WELCH, F. J. Some economic and social implications of agricultural adjustments in the South. J. Farm Econ. 29:192-208. Feb. 1947. 280.8 J822

Reviewed by F. D. Barlow Jr., p. 199-201; by E. L. Langsford, p. 201-203; by M. R. Cooper, p. 203-205.

Discussion by C. R. Sayre, p. 205-208.

Low incomes and low productivity in the South can be ameliorated by larger farm operating units, shift of population away from farms, increased educational and training opportunities, increased farm mechanization, and improved farm practices.

222. WELCH, F. J. The South's future. Va. Farm Econ. 124:16-20. Aug. 1950. 275.29 V813

The improved economic status of the South brought about by mechanization of agriculture, and by industrialization.

223. WELLS, O. V. A survey of contemporary agricultural economics. J. Farm Econ. 35:668-691. Ref. Dec. 1953. 280.8 J822

Discussion - Farm management, by M. Myers, p. 679-682; Discussion - Land economics, by R. Barlowe, p. 682-686; Discussion - Marketing, by R. L. Clodius, p. 686-691.

Includes the problem of low-income farms, and the possibilities of consolidation of these units for greater productivity, and the voluntary transfer of population from farm to nonfarm occupations.

224. WEST VIRGINIA. POST-WAR PLANNING COMMITTEE. Charting a route for agriculture in West Virginia. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. C. 2, 64 p. June 1946. 100 W52Sp

Ways of improving rural conditions in West Virginia include consolidation or forestation of many small farms, development of additional wood-working industries, establishment of new industries in the State, and coordination of agricultural and industrial planning to raise the level of living in rural areas.

225. WHITE, E. D. The Department of Agriculture's position on cotton mechanization. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 1:36-40. 1947. 281.3729 B41

The mechanization of cotton production cannot be too rapid if the South is to attain an economic position on a par with that of the Nation. Smaller farms can be helped toward mechanization by liberal credit from private lending agencies, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration. Educational agencies will have the responsibility for retraining and reemploying the workers who will be displaced by machines.

226. WILCOX, W. W. Effects of farm price changes on efficiency in farming. J. Farm Econ. 33:55-65. Ref. Feb. 1951. 280.8 J822

One of the factors of disequilibrium is the widespread ignorance among farmers of production alternatives, including alternative employment opportunities. There were over 2,600,000 farm families in 1945 who should either have enlarged their farms and adopted modern techniques or shifted to other employment.

Improvement of Conditions in Low-Income Areas

Better Land Use and Improved Farm Practices

227. ATKINS, S. W., and MANTLE, C. C. Farming systems and practices, Red Soil area, eastern highland rim, Tennessee, 1944. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rur. Res. Ser. Monog. 200, 58 p. June 1946. 173.2 W89Co

A study of 109 commercial, semi-commercial, part-time, and subsistence farms in Tennessee indicated that adjustments in land use, in farm organization, and in farming practices were needed for more efficient use of resources and greater farm incomes.

228. BARLOW, F. D., JR., and MCCRORY, E. R. Management problems on sweet potato farms, St. Landry and Lafayette Parishes. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeog. C. 90, 81 p. Jan. 1949. 100 L935

Study reveals that to be successful in this area the farmer must obtain above-average yields, must have a higher than average percent of his land in sweetpotatoes, and must obtain more than the average amount of work per man per year.

229. BERTRAND, A. L. Some socio-cultural factors related to the competitive position of southern agriculture. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. 51:16-17. 1954. 4 C82

Agricultural technology has been impeded in the South to a greater extent than in other areas by differential rates of acceptance of innovations in agriculture. The

South's economic problem is not one of a lack of human or natural resources, but of a traditionalism and conservatism that foster hesitancy in the adoption of new techniques and practices.

230. BLACK, J. D. Notes on "poor land" and "sub-marginal land." *J. Farm Econ.* 27:345-374. May 1945. 280.8 J822

The author does not believe there is such a thing as poor land; it is largely a matter of management. He finds that the principles of good management are generally abused by small-farm farmers who have a tendency to go in for intensive farming.

231. BOLTON, B., and BARRY, C. G. Farm management in southern Tangipahoa Parish. *La. Rur. Econ.* 16 (2):2-3, 6-7. May 1954. 281.8 L93

A management study in a Louisiana County whose prosperity had not kept pace with the general level of economic conditions.

232. BONDURANT, J. H. Economics of the small farm. *Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 563, 36 p. June 1951. 100 K41

A study of low-production small farms in south-central Kentucky, some of whose operators were employed off the farm in a part-time capacity, showed that improved practices and more skillful management could increase the productiveness of the farms to a considerable extent.

233. BRISCOE, S. Negro farmers helping to create new agricultural pattern in South. Washington, U. S. D. A. Off. Inform., 1949. 4 p. 1.914 A2B77

How balanced farming and diversification have brought prosperity to southern farmers, as a result of extension demonstration work.

234. BROWN, L. H. Michigan farm organization and practices, type-of-farming area 9. *Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B.* 336, 32 p. Ref. Feb. 1946. 100 M58S

The cutover area of northern Michigan.

235. BROWN, W. H. Cotton farming in the Southern Piedmont, 1930-51; organization, costs, and returns. *U. S. D. A. Agr. Inform. B.* 89, 64 p. June 1952. 1 Ag84Ab

236. BURCH, J. W. Balanced farming builds bank balances. *Amer. Bankers Assoc. J.* 40(6):54-55, 108. Dec. 1947. 284.8 Am3

Missouri's balanced farming program as described by the State's extension director.

237. BURCH, J. W. The Missouri plan (Balanced Farming). *J. Farm Econ.* 31:870-879. Nov. 1949. 280.8 J822

Missouri's extension farm and home planning program.

238. BURCH, J. W. The philosophy of balanced farming. *Amer. Soc. Farm Mgrs. & Rur. Appraisers J.* 12: 123-126. Oct. 1948. 281.8 Am32

Missouri's balanced farming program.

239. BUTLER, C. P. The choice and use of functions in farm management studies. (Abs.) *Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc.* 51:19. 1954. 4 C82

Discussion by D. W. Parvin, p. 19-20.

Research workers should keep in mind that if the results of their findings are to be useful to farmers they must be understood. Professional jargon must be translated into simple terms so that farmers can understand what the economists are saying.

240. BUTLER, C. P., and CRAWFORD, D. E. The use and costs of tractor power on small farms in Anderson County, South Carolina. *S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 368, 22 p. July 1947. 100 So8

There is danger of overinvestment in farm machinery on small farms. The author recommends that farms under 50 acres hire machinery on a custom basis, or else enter into cooperative ownership of large implements with other small farms.

241. DANIELSON, C. B., and BARLOW, F. D., JR. Management problems on farms growing sweet potatoes in the Macon Ridge area of Louisiana. *La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeog. C.* 87, 69 p. Dec. 1948. 100 L935

Management problems discussed are the size of the farm, crop yields, labor efficiency, tenure, the cropping system, and the reorganization of a farming system to increase farm profits.

242. DENT, S. P. Farm improvement program on 103 unit test-demonstration farms, Alcorn, Prentiss, and Tishomingo Counties, Mississippi, 1935-1944. *Miss. State Col. Agr. Ext. B.* 138, 45 p. July 1947. 275.29 M68

Mississippi State College and Tennessee Valley Authority, cooperating.

Describes how farmers on test demonstration farms raised their incomes and improved their living standards by adopting recommended practices in farm management.

243. DILLION, J. E., and SUTER, R. C. Let's study your farm business; an analysis of 45 farms, central Missouri, 1952. *Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 603, 12 p. May 1953. 100 M693

Management and income studies.

244. DOANE, D. H. Vertical farm diversification. Norman, Okla. U. Press, 1950. 184 p. 281.12 D652

The author recommends a farming system wherein the farmer will process his own crops or products, thus increasing his profit and at the same time providing him with year-round employment. He does not believe that moving factories to small towns is a dependable means of holding people on the land.

Excerpts, with title Farmfacs and kitchshops, in *Land* 9:387-392. Autumn 1950. 279.8 L22

245. EDENS, W. J. Problems in farm management and production costs on 40 farms in northeast Mississippi. *Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 443, 28 p. Mar. 1947. 100 M69

Revision of Bulletin 431, 55 p. June 1946. 100 M69

246. FRANCIS, D. R. Evaluation of a balanced farm program. *Amer. Soc. Farm Mgrs. & Rur. Appraisers J.* 12:127-140. Oct. 1948. 281.8 Am32

A study of farms in Missouri, southern Indiana, and southern Illinois indicates that if a balanced farming program could be adopted by as many as one-third of the farms in the area, it would bring in 1,000,000 dollars per year in new income.

247. GAINES, J. P. A study of major and minor factors affecting management and returns on family farms in the sugar cane area of Louisiana, 1946. *La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeog. C.* 86, 34 p. Sept. 1948. 100 L935

The major factors discussed are size of farms, specialization, and efficiency. Among the minor factors are age, education, and race of the farm operator, size of the farm family, degree of mechanization, and tenure.

248. GIBSON, W. L., JR. We seldom farm up to our know-how. *Va. Farm Econ.* 131:2-7. May 1952. 275.29 V813

Capital requirements affecting the adoption of new farm practices.

249. GLASGOW, R. B., and FULLILOVE, W. T. Cotton production practices and cost in the Piedmont area of Georgia. *Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeog. Ser.* 25, 49 p. Aug. 1950. 100 G29M

The most effective way of increasing the efficiency of cotton production in the Piedmont, particularly on small farms, is not through mechanization, but through the use of improved practices.

250. GROSS, N., and TAVES, M. J. Characteristics associated with acceptance of recommended farm practices. *Rur. Sociol.* 17:321-327. Ref. Dec. 1952. 281.28 R88

Studies in Iowa of the characteristics of the accepters as compared to the nonaccepters revealed that the former read more State college bulletins, belonged to cooperatives more frequently, were younger, and took more trips to metropolitan centers.

251. GROSS, N. The differential characteristics of accepters and nonaccepters of an approved agricultural technological practice. *Rur. Sociol.* 14:148-156. Ref. June 1949. 281.28 R88

A study in Iowa of the adoption by farmers of the McLean system of sanitation showed that the accepters were older, better educated, and were wider readers than the nonaccepters. Tenure status and nationality of the farmers were found to have no influence on adoption of the new practice.

252. HENRY, D. L. Farm income in the Eighth Federal Reserve District. *Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis. Mon. Rev.* 29:61-67. June 1, 1947. 284.8 F31Sa

Increased farm income in the Eighth District is contingent upon a better use of land under cultivation rather than upon an expanding crop acreage. Also points out that combining farms and cutting down on farm population would increase the area's farm income, that wise investment of capital for mechanization would help, and that under proper management many subsistence farms can be developed into profitable commercial enterprises.

253. HUGHES, R. B. Marginal returns on agricultural resources in a southern mountain valley. *J. Farm. Econ.* 36:334-339. Ref. May 1954. 280.8 J822

A study of 80 owner-operated farms in Tennessee indicated a need for reexamining and perhaps qualifying the presumption that a substantial rise in per capita income in the region's agriculture must await reduction in its farm population.

254. *JAMES, H. B. The effects of the mechanization of agriculture in the northern Tidewater area of North Carolina. Durham, 1949.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Duke University, 1949?

255. JOHNSON, G. L., and HAVER, C. B. Decision-making principles in farm management. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 593, 43 p. Ref. Jan. 1953. 100 K41

An examination of a large number of managerial situations faced by farmers of Kentucky.

256. KENTUCKY. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Opportunities in Kentucky agriculture; statement of possibilities for better living and more prosperous farming. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. C. 404, 72 p. Feb. 1945. 275.29 K415

A general discussion of improvements possible in crop production, livestock and forest products, rural home and community, farm labor, land tenure, and agricultural credit.

257. KEYES, D. M. More production through better practices. W. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 320, 21 p. Sept. 1945. 100 W52

A study of the adoption of improved practices among farmers of the Appalachian region of West Virginia, where limited acreage makes it difficult to provide farm families with full employment or with adequate incomes from farm work alone.

258. KLEMMER, A. W. Balanced farming in Missouri. Amer. Soc. Agron. J. 39:269-279. Apr. 1947. 4 Am34P

A proposal whereby improved farming practices could be disseminated through balanced farming associations, composed of 50 farm families supervised for 1 to 2 years by a county agent, whose salary could be paid in part by the farmers and in part by public funds. In this way in 10 years one agent could help improve approximately 500 farms.

259. KOENIG, N. A comprehensive agricultural program for Puerto Rico. Washington, U. S. D. A., 1953. 299 p. Ref. 1 Ag85Com

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, cooperating.

The study suggests a program involving all the resources of the island for the long-range betterment of the people through the proper management of agriculture, which accounts for 40 percent of the income of Puerto Rico.

260. LAGRONE, W. F. Crop and livestock opportunities on eastern Oklahoma prairie land farms. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. B-430, 70 p. July 1954. 100 Ok4

In recent years the number of farms and the farm population have decreased sharply in the Arkansas Valley of Oklahoma, while the size of farms and the degree of mechanization have increased. This study attempts to find ways of diverting the once exclusively cotton and corn lands to the production of livestock and more diversified crops.

261. LANGSFORD, E. L., and COLVIN, E. M. Pasture opportunities in the South--better balanced farming. Agr. Situation [Washington] 37:12-13. Jan. 1953. 1 Ec7Ag

Farm-to-city migration of a large proportion of farm dwellers and the rise of new markets for meat and milk as a result of industrialization of the South, have caused a rewarding shift from cotton to livestock production in many parts of the region.

262. *LEE, J. E. An analysis of the farming systems of family-type farms of the South with implications for program planning for the Farmers Home Administration. Ala. Polytech. Inst. Grad. Sch. Abs. Theses 49(4):11-15. May 1954. 241.8 AL1A

263. LIONBERGER, H. F. The diffusion of farm and home information as an area of sociological research. Rur. Sociol. 17:132-143. Ref. June 1952. 281.28 R88

Discussion, by E. A. Wilkening, p. 141-143.

Rejoinder, by H. F. Lionberger, p. 143.

Discusses various studies that have been made in the field of acceptance-use by farmers since 1927, and recommends that further research be directed towards the cultural, social, and psychological conditions of farm life as they affect farmer education.

264. LIONBERGER, H. L. Reception and use of farm and home information by low-income farmers in selected areas of Missouri. Columbia, 1950. 308 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Missouri, 1950.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 10(3):251-252. 1950. 241.8 M58
Interviews with 459 full-time farmers in a low-income area of Missouri indicate a basic need of increasing contacts with the available means of farm information (radio and the printed page) as a prerequisite to farm practice improvement.

265. LOUISIANA. STATE UNIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE. DIV. OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION. Adjust your farm program to the fifties. La Agr. Col. Ext. P. 1078, 17 p. Oct. 1950. 275.29 L93Ep

Planning for balanced farming.

266. MCDERMOTT, J. K. Balanced farming ups farmers' balances. Bankers Mon. 68:7-10. Jan. 1951. 284.8 B223

How Missouri's balanced farming program, with the help of the local bank and the county extension agent, is bringing prosperity to a poor farming community of the Ozarks.

267. MCNEIL, J. D., and STANLEY, F. E. Organizational problems on small farms in north Louisiana upland cotton area. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeog. C. 147, 28 p. Jan. 1953. 100 L935

Ways of improving production in a low-income agricultural county.

268. MACPHERSON, W. W., PIERCE, W. H., and GREENE, R. E. L. Opportunities for adjustments in farming systems, Southern Piedmont area, North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 87, 68 p. Sept. 1949. 100 N81

A sample of 217 farms in 11 cotton-producing communities was studied with the purpose of providing information needed by farmers and agencies working with farmers in making profitable adjustments in farming in view of current economic and technological changes. The area studied was one of low income and underproduction.

Summary and review, Making changes feasible on small farms, by D. B. Ibach, in Agr. Econ. Res. 3:53-57. Apr. 1951. 1 Ec7Agr

See also MacPherson, W. W. Opportunities for economic adjustment in agriculture, with particular reference to the southern Piedmont of North Carolina. Cambridge, 1950. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1950?

269. MARSH, C. P., and COLEMAN, A. L. Farmers' practice-adoption rates in relation to adoption rates of "leaders." Rur. Sociol. 19:180-181. June 1954. 281.28 R88

A study of 393 farm operators in a Kentucky county revealed that the rate of adoption of new farming practices by the average farmer was to a considerable extent a reflection of the adoption practices of the leaders of the community. In a low-adoption area, where the average score was 32, the leaders' score was only 37; while in a high-adoption area, the scores were 48 for the average, and 66 for the leaders.

270. MARSH, C. P., and COLEMAN, A. L. The relation of kinship, exchanging work, and visiting to the adoption of recommended farm practices. Rur. Sociol. 19:291-293. Sept. 1954. 281.28 R88

Report of a research project in Kentucky lends credence to the hypothesis that "the adoption of agricultural practices is in part a function of the farm operator's primary-group memberships."

271. MORSE, T. D. Vertical farm diversification. Agr. Engin. 26:61-62, 66. Feb. 1945. 58.8 Ag83

A way of solving the economic problems of farmers and providing work for the excess members of the family in processing and preparing for sale the farm products, the direct sale of which to the consumer will boost the farmer's income.

272. NESIUS, E. J. Methods and principles of farm development; a study of 175 farms on rolling land and on mostly level land in the Pennyroyal area of Kentucky. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 531, 99 p. May 1949. 100 K41

Comparisons of actual records of eight farms with possible returns using improved layouts and better farm practices demonstrated the effect of the improved methods on increased production.

273. NICHOLS, A. J. The genesis and development of balanced farming in Missouri; a case study. Washington, U. S. Foreign Agr. Serv., 1954. 61 p. A275.2 F76G

Missouri Agricultural Extension Service and the U. S. Office of Food and Agriculture, cooperating.

Covers the meaning and origin of the balanced farming concept, the progress and problems of the program during the developmental stages, the status quo of the program at present, and potentialities for the future.

*Not examined.

274. PARVIN, D. W. An economic appraisal of sheep production in the northeast prairie of Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 495, 20 p. Dec. 1952. 100 M69
Weaknesses in present management practices and ways by which sheep production can be made more profitable.
275. PARVIN, D. W. Farm practices and organization in the southern sand-clay hills of Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 466, 48 p. Sept. 1949. 100 M69
Ways of increasing farm income through improved management techniques and reorganization.
276. PEDERSEN, H. A., and RAPER, A. F. The cotton plantation in transition; the case studies of a mechanized and an unmechanized cotton plantation in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 508, 26 p. Jan. 1954. 100 M69
An analysis of the distribution of people on the land, the factors which are associated with the observed historical changes in the distribution, and the resulting differences in distribution between the two plantations.
277. PEDERSEN, H. A. Cultural differences in the acceptance of recommended practices. *Rur. Sociol.* 16: 37-49. Mar. 1951. 281.28 R88
Studies of Polish and Danish ethnic groups in Wisconsin show that cultural and racial background has a definite effect on the willingness of farmers to try new methods and new equipment.
278. PIERCE, W. H. Opportunities for economic adjustments in farming systems, central Coastal Plain, North Carolina, with particular reference to small tobacco farms, Wilson County. St. Paul, 1953. 476 p.
Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Minnesota, 1953.
Abstract in Diss. Abs. 13:928-929. Dec. 1953. 241.8 M58
Adjustments in the size of single-operated farm units of less than 30 acres, plus improvements in organization and the adoption of recommended technical practices indicate that aggregate gains in net cash income to farm families would amount to 37 percent.
279. RASKOPF, B. D. Improving incomes of small farms in area 6, west Tennessee. *Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rur. Res. Ser. Monog.* 237, 56 p. Ref. Aug. 30, 1948. 175.8 W89Co
Reorganizing and replanning for bigger profits on poor low-income farms.
280. RATCHFORD, C. B. Suggested plan for the medium Southern Piedmont cotton farms. *N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. C.* 320, 10 p. July 1948. 275.29 N811
Suggestions for diversifying crops for increased production and income on cotton farms in North Carolina.
281. RATCHFORD, C. B. Suggested plan for the small Southern Piedmont cotton farms. *N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. C.* 319, 11 p. June 1948. 275.29 N811
Increasing production on small farms through the adoption of recommended practices.
282. RATCHFORD, C. B. Use recommended practices to increase income. *N. C. Agr. Col. Ext. C.* 318, 4 p. June 1948. 275.29 N811
Adoption of recommended practices can increase income by as much as 600 percent on North Carolina farms.
283. RAWE, J. C. The family-operated subsistence farm. In *Urban, J. V., and Wilson, R. J., eds. Rural America*, p. 27-33. Cincinnati, Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, 1947. 281.2 U1
The author sees the solution to most of our agricultural difficulties in the building of a properly coordinated land program, protecting the ownership of many well-located small subsistence farms, restoring the ownership of such farms to those who have lost them, creating the opportunity for many more of our citizens to build such permanent homes where there is subsistence and a sufficient cash income from some specialty crops.
284. RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE DIFFUSION AND ADOPTION OF FARM PRACTICES. Sociological research on the diffusion and adoption of new farm practices; a review of previous research and a statement of hypotheses and needed research. *Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. RS-2*, 17 p. Ref. June 1952. 275.29 K4152
A. L. Coleman, chairman; C. R. Hoffer, H. A. Lionberger, H. A. Pedersen, N. Gross, and E. A. Wilkening, committee members.
285. RYAN, B., and GROSS, N. Acceptance and diffusion of hybrid corn seed in two Iowa communities. *Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B.* 372, 35 p. Ref. Jan. 1950. 100 Io9
An analysis of the conditions and processes under which an important technological innovation was adopted; the media by which the seed spread; and the personal, economic, and social characteristics of the farm operators who adopted it, and the rapidity with which it was adopted.

286. RYAN, B. A study in technological diffusion. *Rur. Sociol.* 13:273-285. Ref. Sept. 1948. 281.28 R88
The rapidity and completeness of acceptance of hybrid corn seed has few, if any, parallels in the field of agricultural technology where diffusion depends upon acceptance by thousands of individuals in varying degrees of contact with informational channels and with varying degrees of rationality, ability, and enterprise.
287. SAYRE, C. R. Will mechanization pay on the average Cotton Belt farm? *Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc.* 3:4-11. 1949. 281.3729 B41
Unless the farm business can be rounded out to make use of the freed family labor it is unlikely that the gain in profits through mechanization will be large enough to pay for the equipment. Vegetable farms with well-diversified cropping systems will be better suited to mechanization than small cotton farms.
288. SCOVILLE, O. J. Measuring the family farm. *J. Farm Econ.* 29:506-519. May 1947. 280.8 J822
A family farm should be large enough to avoid the uneconomic use of family labor when the family labor force is large, yet small enough to be managed and operated efficiently by one person when the family at home has dwindled.
289. SCOVILLE, O. J. Relationship between size of farm and utilization of machinery, equipment and labor on Nebraska corn-livestock farms. *U. S. D. A. Tech. B.* 1037, 71 p. Ref. Sept. 1951. 1 Ag84Te
The scope of the study is limited to a comparison of efficiency in use of resources between four sizes of farms.
See also Scoville, O. J. Influence of size of farm on the combination of resources. Cambridge, 1949. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1949?
290. SITTERLEY, J. H. Planning my farm business; characteristics of a good farm organization. *Ohio Agr. Col. Ext. B.* 211, rev. 43 p. 1947. 275.29 Oh32
Management for maximum profit.
291. SLUSHER, M. W., and OSGOOD, O. T. The organization and income of owner and tenant farms in Boone County. *Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 472, 55 p. Dec. 1947. 100 Ar42
A study of 200 Ozark farms of more than 40 acres covers farm organization, management, and level of living.
292. SMITH, J. Organization of the farm and mass communication. Evanston, 1954. 129 p.
Thesis (Ph.D.) - Northwestern University, 1954.
Abstract in Diss. Abs. 14:1835. Oct. 1954. 241.8 M58
A study of the degree of use by farmers of such formal, socially distant, and structurally complex sources of information as newspapers and radio.
293. SOTH, L. How farm people learn new methods. *Natl. Planning Assoc. Planning Pam.* 79, 23 p. Ref. Oct. 1952. 280.9 N2153
Examines the findings of Gross, Lionberger, Ryan, and Wilkening in their studies of diffusion and acceptance of farm practices, and deduces that educational agencies such as the extension service would do well to direct their impersonal programs such as radio and print to the bulk of farmers, and reserve their personal information services such as meetings, demonstrations, and individual instruction, for the low-income farmers who need help most. Items 250, 251, 263, 264, 285, 286, 301-306.
294. SUTHERLAND, M. H., and WILLIAMON, P. S. Planning for balanced farming. *Clemson Agr. Col. S. C. Ext. C.* 381, 26 p. Jan. 1953. 275.29 So8E
South Carolina's balanced farming program to encourage farmers of the State to plan and adopt practices that will result in efficient operation of the farm for higher income and better farm living.
295. VIRGINIA. STATE PLANNING BOARD. County planning institutes. *Va. State Planning Bd. Planning Monog. Ser.* 2(5), 21 p. Aug. 1945. 280.7 V81P1
Advocates zoning in order to prevent the uninformed from trying to make a living on land not suited to agriculture. "The goal of rural zoning is to make sure the land is kept out of wasteful use - that land that is too poor to produce crops will be used for forestry, pasture, recreation, and other conservation purposes." - p. 14.
296. WELCH, F. The land-grant colleges and banks. *Natl. Agr. Credit Conf. Proc.* 1:41-45. 1952. 284.29 N21
Remarks by T. R. Timm, p. 45.
How the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics works with the Kentucky Bankers Association and the Federal Reserve Banks to aid low-income farmers in shifting to more profitable farming systems and to adopt more efficient practices.

297. WENGERT, N. I. Valley of tomorrow: the TVA and agriculture. Knoxville, U. Tenn. Bur. Pub. Admin., 1952. 151 p. Ref. 281.002 W48

Based on an unpublished thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Wisconsin, 1947.

An account of the agricultural development program of the TVA, and its test-demonstration farms.

298. WESTCOTT, G. W. Research needed in economics for farm and home planning. J. Farm Econ. 29: 175-182. Feb. 1947. 280.8 J822

Formalized farm planning must be more widely practiced if the farmer and his family are to realize fully the advantages being made available to them by the modern scientist.

299. *WHATLEY, T. J. Agricultural adjustments in the southern Brown Loam area of west Tennessee. Lafayette, 1953.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Purdue University, 1953?

300. WHATLEY, T. J., KELLER, L. H., and DE-FRIESE, F. M. Increasing net returns on a Tennessee farm; present and proposed systems of farming on a 157-acre farm in the lower east Tennessee Valley. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Farm Econ. C. 3, 21 p. July 1954. 281.9 T25

A management and land use study.

301. WILKENING, E. A. The acceptance of certain agricultural programs and practices in a Piedmont community in North Carolina. Chicago, 1949. 287 p. Microfilm 107

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Chicago, 1949.
Abstract in Amer. Sociol. Rev. 16:836-837. Dec. 1951. 280.8 Am37

A study of 80 Piedmont farmers of North Carolina reveals that the socially isolated farmer is likely to be one who expresses opposition to new programs and practices and is slow to adopt them.

302. WILKENING, E. A. Acceptance of improved farm practices in three Coastal Plain counties. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 98, 75 p. May 1952. 100 N81

A survey in North Carolina indicates that farmers will accept innovations in agricultural practice when and if they are thoroughly convinced of the economic benefits to be gained from the innovation.

Reviewed in Rur. Sociol. 18:86-87. Mar. 1953. 281.28 R88

303. WILKENING, E. A. Adoption of improved farm practices as related to family factors. Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 183, 48 p. Ref. Dec. 1953. 100 W75

The purpose of the study was to describe certain aspects of the process of acceptance of new farm practices, and to show how decisions to adopt those practices are influenced by family values and family relationships.

304. WILKENING, E. A. Change in farm technology as related to familism, family decision making, and family integration. Amer. Sociol. Rev. 19:29-37. Ref. Feb. 1954. 280.8 Am37

Raises the question whether the roles and relationships of the farmer within the family influence his acceptance of change in technology.

305. WILKENING, E. A. Informal leaders and innovators in farm practices. Rur. Sociol. 17:272-275. Sept. 1952. 281.28 R88

Partial results of a study of 107 sample farmers and 9 additional neighborhood leaders in the North Carolina Piedmont to determine the personal-social characteristics of those who were the first to adopt improved practices in the community.

306. WILKENING, E. A. A sociopsychological approach to the study of the acceptance of innovations in farming. Rur. Sociol. 15:352-364. Ref. Dec. 1950. 281.28 R88

Interviews with 80 farm owners in the North Carolina Piedmont are analysed in the light of education for boys going into farming, conservatism toward nonagricultural areas of experience (education, religion, and the movies) and dependence upon neighborhood and kinship ties.

Progress report, with title A socio-psychological study of the adoption of improved farming practices, in Rur. Sociol. 14:68-69. Mar. 1949. 281.28 R88

307. WILLS, J. E. Industrial management techniques in agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 36:565-574. Ref. Nov. 1954. 280.8 J822

Parallels of concepts and methods in industrial management and concepts and methods being widely promoted by new-school farm management workers.

308. WILSON, M. L., and DIXON, H. M. Farm and home planning - a new approach to farm management extension work. J. Farm Econ. 29:167-174. Feb. 1947. 280.8 J822

The historical development of farm management, and the increasing trend toward individual farm and home planning as a result of advances in farm technology and the growth and development of farm people through extension education.

Extension Education and Vocational Agriculture

309. ARCHER, C. P. Studies in rural education. Minneapolis, Minn. U. Bur. Educ. Res., 1953. 44 p. Ref. 275.1 M663

Among other findings in an investigation of the causes for the low rate of high school attendance in rural Minnesota, was the belief among farm people that secondary education was not necessary for a life in agriculture.

310. ARKANSAS. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. EXTENSION SERV. Arkansas farmers stand ready. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. C. 470, 14 p. Dec. 1950. 275.29 Ar4

The accomplishments of the Arkansas Agricultural Extension Service and of the farm families it has helped.

311. BENFORD, H. How Alabama farmers get agricultural information. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. 51:22. 1954. 4 C82

A communication survey conducted by Alabama Polytechnic Institute revealed that farmers get 25 percent of their usable information from neighbors and friends, 14 percent from farm magazines, 13 percent from newspapers, 11 percent from bulletins and leaflets, 9 percent each from farm meetings and radio, and the remainder from demonstrations, motion pictures, training schools, and colored slides.

312. BLISS, R. K., ed. The spirit and philosophy of extension work as recorded in significant extension papers. Washington, U. S. D. A. Grad. Sch., 1952. 393 p. 275.2 B61

Partial contents: Ch. 2, Pioneers in extension work; Ch. 5, The human side--better living; Ch. 7, Increasing efficiency; Ch. 9, Looking to the future.

313. BROWN, D. D. Problems of a farm and home planning program. J. Farm Econ. 36:187-197. May 1954. 280.8 J822

Suggests that the Federal Extension Service should play a larger part in carrying out a farm-planning program.

314. BUIE, T. R. Critical factors involved in the evaluation and use of occupational information in agriculture in the north-central region. East Lansing, 1953. 245 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Michigan State College, 1953.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 14:503. Mar. 1954. 241.8 M58

The purposes of the study were: (1) To determine the critical factors of occupational information in agriculture desired by vo-ag teachers; (2) to determine the same factors desired by students; (3) to develop an evaluative instrument for evaluating occupational information in agriculture; and (4) to evaluate the available inexpensive occupational information in agriculture.

315. CHAPPELLE, R. L. Challenges in the mechanization of cotton and related crops to vocational agriculture. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 2:28-30. 1948. 281.3729 B41

The education and training of farm youth and farmers in the proper and efficient selection and use of farm mechanization in all its phases.

316. COLEMAN, L. Differential contact with extension work in a New York rural community. Rur. Sociol. 16:207-216. Ref. Sept. 1951. 281.28 R88

Seven measures were used as indicators of the extent to which extension was reaching the people of the community. It was found that operators of large farms were more often reached than were small farmers.

317. CURRENT developments in agricultural economics extension. J. Farm Econ. 35:989-1007. Ref. Dec. 1953. 280.8 J822

Contents: The challenge of agricultural economics to extension work, by R. B. Tootell, p. 989-992; Developing educational work in agricultural policy, by C. A. Carpenter, p. 993-999; Taking farm management to farmers, by J. Nielson, p. 1000-1007.

318. DAVIS, P. O. Challenges in the mechanization of cotton and related crops to the agricultural extension services. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 2:24-28. 1948. 281.3729 B41

*Not examined.

Education in cotton mechanization is not an end, but is a means toward preserving and improving the total economy of the South.

319. FISK UNIVERSITY. RURAL LIFE COMMITTEE. The Fisk rural life program; a plan for the development of Negro leaders for the rural South. Fisk U. Rur. Life Ser. B. 1,21 p. June 1945. 280.9 F54

Education of rural teachers and community leaders.

320. FORD, R. G. Integrating research and extension in the field of farm management. J. Farm Econ. 34: 822-827. Dec.1952. 280.8 J822

Urges the effective dissemination of research findings to farmers in a form sufficiently readable for them to understand its implications.

321. GALLOWAY, Z. L. Extension work in farm management and related fields, Southern States, 1947. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1949. 77 p. 1.913 E2Ex822

Includes farm-management education, farm and home planning, the test-demonstration program, labor efficiency, farm tenure, farm finance and financial planning, and community organization in the Southern States.

322. GALLUP, G. How agricultural information can be extended by various means to farm people. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1949. 15 p. 1.913 S2H833

Extension studies show that the degree to which rural people are exposed to the various means used in disseminating information largely determines their acceptance of the recommended practice.

323. GORHAM, R. A., and MILIKIEN, A. S. Why does farm practice lag so far behind farm research? (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. 51:20-22. 1954. 4 C82

One reason for the apparent lag in application of research findings is said to be the failure on the part of those who work directly with farmers to explain the techniques of application.

324. HART, L. L. Modern farming needs occupational skill. Employment Security Rev. 21(3):9-11. Mar. 1954. 158.3 Em72

Fewer and better-trained workers will be needed in agriculture in future.

325. HOFFER, C. R. Social organization in relation to extension service in Eaton County, Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B. 338, 31 p. Ref. Aug. 1946. 100 M58S

A study undertaken to determine the source of farmers' useful information about farming, and the extent to which the Extension Service and other Government-sponsored agencies were utilized and how they were regarded by farmers.

326. HUTCHINSON, K. T. Toward greater farm progress. Washington, U. S. D. A. Off. Sec., 1952. 13 p. 1.91 A2H97

Talk at the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges in the United States, Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1952.

How the Negro land-grant colleges and their extension workers have helped improve the lot of the Negro farmer in the South.

327. JACOBSON, W. Changes in farm technology and the farmer of the future. In Columbia University Seminar on Rural Life. Farmers of the future, p.43-53. New York, 1953. 281.2 C722

Among the effects of increasing technology will be the necessity for more formal means of instruction for farmers in agricultural technique, and further complication of the media of instruction.

328. KENNEDY, V. D. Examples of educational work in farm organization problems, with special reference to information used and types of information needed. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. 23:47-53. 1950. 280.9 W527P
County extension agents are urged to adopt the "balanced farming approach" which the author feels is an excellent method of discovering and answering farm organization problems.

329. KREITLOW, B. W. Educational backgrounds. In his Rural education; community backgrounds, p.151-357. Ref. New York, Harper, 1954. 281.2 K87

Partial contents: Ch. 8, The rural community school; Ch. 10, Programs in rural adult education; Ch. 11, The Agricultural Extension Service; Ch. 12, The program of vocational training in agriculture; Ch. 17, Trends in rural living and their influences on education.

330. THE LANDLORD-tenant relationship program in North Carolina. J. Farm Econ. 32:1076-1099. Ref. Nov. 1950. 280.8 J822

Discussion by L. Schruben, p. 1099.

Contents: Background of program, by J. C. Powell, p. 1076-1080; How it was started, by E. P. Van Landingham, p. 1080-1085; Procedure of one year of work, by R. L. Hendrix, 1085-1087; Extension methods used to accomplish the job, by N. W. Lewis, p. 1087-1090; Progress made by croppers participating in the program, by W. L. Turner, p. 1090-1093; Appraisal of the program, by C. B. Ratchford, p. 1093-1098.

An extension program in a cotton, tobacco, and peanut region of tenant farmers and sharecroppers, which has brought higher standards of living, a more efficient agriculture, better incomes, improvements in citizenship, and pride in accomplishment to 36 white and 144 Negro tenant families.

331. LIONBERGER, H. F. Low-income farmers in Missouri; their contacts with potential sources of farm and home information. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 441, 36 p. May 1949. 100 M693

Personal contacts discussed are: Farm organizations; county extension agents; vocational agriculture teachers; the PMA office; Farmers Home Administration. Impersonal contacts include farm journals, newspapers, farm bulletins, and the radio.

332. LIONBERGER, H. F. The relation of informal social groups to the diffusion of farm information in a northeast Missouri farm community. Rur. Sociol. 19:233-243. Ref. Sept. 1954. 281.28 R88

An attempt to evaluate the importance of selected types of informal groups in the interpersonal exchange of farm information among 279 full-time farm operators in Missouri.

333. LIONBERGER, H. F. Some characteristics of farm operators sought as sources of farm information in a Missouri community. Rur. Sociol. 18:327-338. Ref. Dec. 1953. 281.28 R88

An investigation of the characteristics of farmers who were sought out by other farmers as sources of farming information revealed that those most often consulted were financially more successful, were more social- and civic-minded, and were more abreast with technological advances in agriculture than were their neighbors. Differences in age and formal educational attainment were insignificant.

334. LIONBERGER, H. F. Sources and use of farm and home information by low-income farmers in Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 472, 34 p. Apr. 1951. 100 M693

An attempt to find more effective means of reaching low-income farmers with educational materials for the improvement of their farming practices.

335. *LONG, H. R. Rural communication patterns: a study in the availability and use of print, radio, and film in Shelby County, Missouri. Columbia, 1949. 392 p. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Missouri University, 1949.

336. MALONE, C. Postwar extension problems in farm management. J. Farm Econ. 28:213-226. Ref. Feb. 1946. 280.8 J822

Since the land-grant colleges devote most of their courses in agriculture to production problems and very little to agricultural economics, it has fallen to the extension service to advise farmers in the broad fields of farm management.

337. MAYO, S. C., and BARNETT, W. E. Neighbor groups—an informal system of communication. Rur. Sociol. 17:371-373. Ref. Dec. 1952. 281.28 R88

A study of neighborhood groups as a major adult education channel in rural extension work.

338. MOE, E. O. New York farmers' opinions on agricultural programs. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. B. 864, 62 p. Nov. 1952. 275.29 N48E

Results of a poll of 1500 commercial farmers. Opinions on the Farmers Home Administration, p. 45-47. Extension service, p. 18-27.

See also Moe, E. O. Cooperative extension work in a rural New York community—a study of the impact of the extension program and of the organization and operation of a community development program. Ithaca, 1950. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Cornell University, 1950?

339. MORRISON, R. D. Occupational opportunities in agriculture and related fields and their implications for agricultural education of Negro students. East Lansing, 1954. 249 p.

*Not examined.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Michigan State College, 1954.
Abstract in Diss. Abs. 14:1165. Aug.1954. 241.8 M58
A study of Negro occupations in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Findings indicated a need for college training of Negroes who anticipated professional work in agriculture, and short-course training for those who anticipated employment in farming or related occupations.

340. MURRAY, R. A., and BISER, L. C. Successful young and adult farmer classes. Md. Agr. Col. Md. P. Vocat. Agr. Educ. 6, 57 p. July 1953. 275.9 M363
Examples from Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington.

341. NELSON, L. Other rural educational agencies. In his Rural sociology, p.410-437. Ref. New York, Amer. Book Co., 1948. 281.2 N332

Includes adult education and the extension service.

342. NIELSON, J. Taking farm management to farmers. J. Farm Econ. 35:1000-1007. Dec.1953. 280.8 J822

The Michigan farm management extension program teaches farmers how to obtain and analyze information and to carry out the decision-making process.

343. PATTERSON, F. D. Negro education and good land use. Land Policy Rev. 8(1):15-19. Spring 1945. 1 Ec7La

How southern Negro land-grant colleges and Negro extension work are helping to eliminate poverty among Negro farmers of the South, by teaching improved land use and farming practices.

344. PEDERSEN, H. A. Mechanized agriculture and the farm laborer. Rur. Sociol. 19:143-151. Ref. June 1954. 281.28 R88

With continuing mechanization, the status of the general farm laborer will be increasingly insecure. In the Cotton Belt, outmigration has recently proceeded even faster than mechanization. The laborers who are retained will be those trained in the skills necessary under mechanization.

345. PETERSON, M. J. The place of economics in agricultural education programs. J. Farm Econ. 34:857-874. Dec.1952. 280.8 J822

Discussion from the point of view of farm management, by R. R. Beneke, p. 868-871; Discussion from the point of view of marketing, p. 871-872; Discussion: agricultural policy, by G. E. Brandow, p. 872-874.

Covers the adult education program, the young farmer program, the high school "Vo-Ag" program, and research at the community level.

346. PHIPPS, L. J. Successful practices in adult farmer education. Danville, Interstate, 1954. 327 p. 275.1 P55Su

Agricultural education.

347. PIERCE, W. H., and WILLIAMS, M. S. Some bases for and objectives of farm management extension work. J. Farm Econ. 36:512-517. Ref. Aug.1954. 280.8 J822

"An effective extension program in farm management should be directed toward the development of rural people to the end that they, through their own initiative, may effectively identify and solve the various problems directly affecting their welfare." p. 517.

348. PRZEDPELSKI, B. J., and others. New approaches for agricultural extension in problem areas. Wis. Agr. Ext. B. 1, 24 p. Sept.1952. 275.29 W75Ex
G. W. Hill, D. Ensminger, and E. A. Jorgensen, joint authors.

A study of a 10-township dairy farming area in Wisconsin, where neither the level of agricultural production nor the level of living had kept pace with the remainder of the State. Adoption of farm and home practices was studied, and better extension methods were devised.

349. RANGE, W. The revolution in agricultural education. In his A century of Georgia agriculture, 1850-1950, p.224-246. Ref. Athens, U. Ga. Press, 1954. 31.3 R16

Agricultural extension work in Georgia, the State College of Agriculture, and the teaching of agriculture in the elementary schools of Georgia.

350. SCHAUB, I. O. Agricultural extension work; a brief history. N. C. Agr. Ext. C. 377, 39 p. Nov.1953. 275.29 N811

Covers the development of agricultural education since colonial times: the establishment of land-grant colleges, experiment stations, the extension service, 4-H Clubs, home demonstration, Negro demonstration, and home economics.

351. SCHROEDE, W. P. An analysis of practices used in evaluating local programs of adult education in vocational agriculture. East Lansing, 1953. 297 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Michigan State College, 1953.
Abstract in Diss. Abs. 14:624-625. Apr.1954. 241.8 M58

The major purposes of the research involved the discovery and appraisal of practices used in evaluating adult educational programs, and the establishment of criteria for a good program of adult education in vocational agriculture.

352. SHULTIS, A. A program for farm management extension. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. 21:149-153. 1948. 280.9 W527P

Aids for county extension agents in farm management projects and instruction.

353. SOTH, L. K. We need adjustments in ways we reach farmers. Agr. Leaders' Digest 35(9):26, 41. Oct. 1954. 275.28 Am3

Improved channels of information between the scientist and the farmer.

354. SPECIAL problems in agricultural economics extension. J. Farm Econ. 34:842-856. Dec.1952. 280.8 J822

Contents: The Northeast, by K. Hood, p. 842-844; The North Central area, by A. R. Hagan, p. 845-846; The South, by J. W. Fanning, p. 847-849; The Great Plains, by L. M. Bender, p. 850-854; The Far West, by A. J. Cagle, p. 855-856.

355. STEVENS, R. B. On the up; a sketch of progress in my county. Land 12:307-313. Autumn 1953. 279.8 L22

Negro farming and extension work in Pike County, Miss.

356. STUDY OF ADULT EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS. Rural social systems and adult education. n.p., Mich. State Col. Press, 1953. 392 p. Ref. 275 St92
Result of a study sponsored by the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities and the Fund for Adult Education established by the Ford Foundation; C. P. Loomis, chairman.

Partial contents: Ch. 1, Adult education and its social systems in rural America, by C. P. Loomis; Ch. 2, Adult education in the public schools and the community, by J. F. Thaden; Ch. 7, Special agencies within the Department of Agriculture, by T. W. Longmore; Ch. 13, Mass media of communication, by J. A. Beegle; Ch. 14, Rural adult education—the overall picture, by C. P. Loomis.

357. SYLVESTER, W. R. "Grass-roots" conservation: a study of conservation programs affecting private land-use practices in middle Michigan. Ann Arbor, 1954. 403 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Michigan, 1954.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 14:575-576. Apr.1954. 241.8 M58

A study of the administration of agricultural agency programs in Michigan, and of the problems involved in helping the farmers recognize their situation, overcome their resistances to new farming practices, and finally adopt the practices.

358. TEACHING farmers to use economic information. J. Farm Econ. 34:822-841. Ref. Dec.1952. 280.8 J822

Contents: Integrating research and extension in the field of farm management, by R. G. Ford, p. 822-827; Selecting economic data to present to farmers, by C. B. Ratchford, p. 828-836; Methods of presenting economic data to farmers, by J. C. Bottum, p. 837-841.

359. TENNESSEE, UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERV. A long range farm and home program. Tenn. Agr. Col. Ext. S. P. 78, 24 p. Nov.1953. 275.29 T25Sp

To strengthen Tennessee's agriculture through research and education.

360. *TIMM, T. R. The role and function of the agricultural extension service in Texas. Cambridge, 1950?

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1950?

361. U. S. EXTENSION SERV. Educational work in the planning and management of the farm business; a report of State extension activities. Washington, 1953. 26 p. A281.12 Ex82

*Not examined.

362. U. S. FEDERAL EXTENSION SERV. Strengthening and further improving extension work through the farm unit approach. Washington, 1954. 5 p. A275.2 Ex8St

"An effort on the part of the extension service to provide farm families, in a better organized and more intensive way, with necessary counsel and assistance to enable them to identify and analyze effectively all their major farm and home problems and opportunities..." p. 1.

363. U. S. OFF. OF EDUCATION. VOCATIONAL DIV. An evaluation of local programs of vocational agriculture. U. S. Off. Educ. Vocat. Div. B. 240,75 p. 1949. 173 V85B

National Standards Committee for Vocational Education in Agriculture cooperating.

364. U. S. OFF. OF EDUCATION. VOCATIONAL DIV. Summaries of studies in agricultural education; an annotated bibliography of studies in agricultural education with classified subject index. U. S. Off. Educ. Vocat. Div. B. 253,74 p. 1954. 173 V85B

American Vocational Association cooperating.

365. VAUGHAN, L. N. Some concepts of farm planning. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1953. 8 p. 1.913 E2V46

Summary of comments at Farm Planning Workshop, Northeastern States, Amherst, Mass., Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1953.

Suggestions as to how the extension service might improve its educational role in regard to planning and management of the farm business.

366. WAKELEY, R. E. Selecting leaders for agricultural programs. Sociometry 10:384-395. Ref. Nov. 1947. 280.8 S0152

A study of 4800 agricultural leaders in Iowa to determine the personal and social characteristics of leaders chosen by farmers.

367. WILKENING, E. A. Sources of information for improved farm practices. Rur. Sociol. 15:19-30. Ref. Mar. 1950. 281.28 R88

A study of a community in the North Carolina Piedmont disclosed that farmers in the upper socio-economic bracket received most of their information from agricultural agencies, while those in the lower bracket relied primarily on other farmers and dealers for farming information.

Agricultural Credit

368. ABELL, M. F. Financing the farm business. N. H. Agr. Col. Ext. B. 112,30 p. May 1953. 275.29 N45

Includes Farmers Home Administration loans.

Also issued as Vt. Agr. Col. Ext. NEC-24,30 p. May 1953. 275.29 V59N

369. AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION. AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. Agricultural credit and related data 1954. New York, 1954. 52 p. 284.29 Am3A

Covers nonreal-estate loans of commercial banks, the Farm Credit Administration, Production Credit Associations, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Issued annually.

370. AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION. AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. Agricultural production financing. New York, 1951. 32 p. 284.2 Am33A

Policies of banks in making short-term and intermediate loans to farmers for production purposes.

371. AMERICAN FARM ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION. RESEARCH COMMITTEE. The federally sponsored credit services to American agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 29:1429-1516. Nov. 1947. 280.8 J822

Contents: Conditions and problems the system should be designed to meet, by K. Brandt, p. 1430-1447; The cooperative and mixed ownership segment, by M. R. Benedict, p. 1448-1478; The direct loan system, by G. H. Aull, p. 1479-1484; Providing needed services related to agricultural credit, by G. W. Hedlung, p. 1484-1494; Other types of loans and services that might be brought into a coordinated agricultural credit system, by W. G. Murray, p. 1494-1502.

Discussion by F. Peck, R. I. Nowell, H. B. Munger, and W. L. Cavert, p. 1502-1516.

372. ANDERSON, C. J. Bank loans to farmers. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev. 29:109-116. Oct. 1, 1947. 284.8 F31Sa

Nonreal-estate intermediate loans of commercial banks in the Eighth Federal Reserve District.

373. BAILEY, R. R. Current guides as to safe debt loads for farmers. J. Farm Econ. 36:1216-1225. Dec. 1954. 280.8 J822

Discussion by G. A. Pond, p. 1223-1225.

Largely a discussion of real-estate-mortgage credit and collateral, with some mention of chattel-mortgage credit to supply working capital and mechanical equipment.

374. BENEDICT, M. R. The relation of public to private lending agencies (in agriculture) and recent trends in their development. J. Farm Econ. 27:88-103. Feb. 1945. 280.8 J822

The author advocates the use of commercial banks as a principal source of short-term and intermediate credit to farmers, but urges the acceptance by private agencies of the need for special classes of Government loans, such as seed and feed loans, as necessary and noncompetitive measures.

375. BLACK, J. D. Agricultural credit policy in the United States, 1945. J. Farm Econ. 27:591-614. Aug. 1945. 280.8 J822

The most important function of public credit is to develop improved types of loans and methods which private agencies will later adopt, to provide needed capital for groups that cannot get it on a strictly banking basis, to help farmers during depressions, drouths, and other farm disasters. The greatest weakness in the present agricultural credit system is the lack of provisions for enabling farmers to get enough land to make an effective economic unit.

376. BLACK, J. D. The future of Government in the farm mortgage field. J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 23:1-11. Feb. 1947. 282.8 J82

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377. BLOODWORTH, F. A. Why we're "long" on farm equipment loans. Burroughs Clearing House 38(9): 36-38, 86-88. June 1954. 284.8 B94

A rural bank in Alabama.

378. BRANCH, F. H. Use of credit in farming. W. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. C. 368,19 p. 1954? 275.29 W522C

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379. BRINSER, A., and WHEELER, R. G. Farm planning as a basis for extending agricultural credit. J. Farm Econ. 30:243-258. May 1948. 280.8 J822

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380. BROMFIELD, L. The banker and a more abundant earth. Banking 38(10):33-35, 114-115. Apr. 1946. 284.8 Am3

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382. BURKETT, W. K., and PARSONS, K. H. Buying farms with hundred-percent loans: an analysis of the Farm Security Administration loan experience in Wisconsin. Land Econ. 27:151-168. Ref. May 1951. 282.8 J82

Based on an unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Acquiring farm ownership by 100 percent loans, by W. K. Burkett, University of Wisconsin, 1948.

383. BURNS, J. A. Developing a new farm department. Burroughs Clearing House 35(3):32-34, 77-80. Dec. 1950. 284.8 B94

A New Mexico bank inaugurates a farm department to help farmers shift from one-crop farming to more profitable and less risky types of farming.

384. BUTZ, E. L. Postwar agricultural credit problems and suggested adjustments. *J. Farm Econ.* 27:281-296. May 1945. 280.8 J822

Among the problems are: The development of adequate credit facilities for part-time farmers; more searching study on the problem of low-income farmers; the development of extension educational programs in agricultural lending for both borrowers and lenders; improved credit for land improvement; the combining and streamlining of the public farm credit agencies; and the attainment of desirable adjustments in credit terms.

385. BUTZ, E. L. Types of agricultural credit. *Internatl. Conf. Agr. & Coop. Credit* 1:187-193. 1952. 284.29 In82

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Partial contents: Capital requirements and cost structures: some comments on the capital needs of agriculture, by O. V. Wells, p. 8-13; What credit machinery do we need? by I. W. Duggan, p. 13-20; Who needs credit? by J. D. Black, p. 20-26; Business and agriculture, by L. F. Lee, p. 27-32; Industry's job in meeting capital needs of farming, by M. Kestnbaum, p. 43-49; Need farmers fear a depression? by J. K. Galbraith, p. 49-55; Know-how as a form of capital in agriculture, by R. K. Froker, p. 56-62; Financing soil conservation in agricultural lending, by V. W. Johnson, p. 66-71; Let's build strong—from the grass roots, by E. T. Benson, p. 72-78.

387. CHAMBLISS, R. L., JR. Sources of credit for West Virginia farmers. *W. Va. Agr. Col. Ext. C.* 347, 9 p. Aug. 1947. 275.29 W522C

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388. COATES, G. R. Law and practice in chattel secured farm credit. *Madison, U. Wis. Press*, 1954. 105 p. Ref. 284.2 C63

389. COLON-TORRES, R. Financing low-income farmers in Puerto Rico. *J. Farm Econ.* 34:944-948. Dec. 1952. 280.8 J822

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399. DIESSLIN, H. G. Short-term agricultural loans of selected Indiana banks. *Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 558, 43 p. Nov. 1950. 100 In2P

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401. DOUGHERTY, L. A. Agricultural credit for New Hampshire. *N. H. Agr. Col. Ext. C.* 304, 23 p. Dec. 1951. 275.29 N45C

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411. GILE, B. M. Farm capital and credit situation in Louisiana. La. Rur. Econ. 16:2-3,7-8. Feb.1954. 281.8 L93

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412. GILE, B. M., and QUINN, O. B. National Farm Loan Associations in Louisiana. La. Rur. Econ. 14:1,4-6. Feb.1952. 281.8 L93

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421. HOLLENBERG, R. W. Government credit for low income farmers. Internatl. Conf. Agr. & Coop. Credit. Proc. 1:102-113. 1952. 284.29 In82

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tion and attain a higher level of living has helped not only the farmers themselves but has contributed to the strength of the Nation.

422. HOPPER, W. C. U. S. Government assistance to small-scale farmers. Overseas Rpt. Agr. Devlpmt. 9,6 p. May 1952. 281.9 C16420

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429. *KREIDER, L. E. Types of credit required to facilitate needed adjustments in American agriculture. Lafayette, 1954.

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430. KRISTJANSON, B. H., and BROWN, J. A. The Farmers Home Administration approach to farm credit problems. N. Dak. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 388,41 p. Jan.1954. 100 N813

431. KRISTJANSON, B. H. Research into equity considerations in tenure and credit. J. Farm Econ. 35:967-975. Dec.1953. 280.8 J822

The Farmers Home Administration, p. 973-975.

432. LARSEN, H. C., and BURROUGHS, R. J. Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946. Agr. Finance Rev. 9:27-36. Nov.1946. 1.9 Ec78Af

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437. LEWIS, E. A., comp. Farm relief and agricultural adjustment acts. Washington, 1954. 473 p. 281.12 Un38F

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439. LISS, S. Family farm perspectives. Land Policy Rev. 10(1):3-7. Spring 1947. 1 Ec7La

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440. LISS, S. Production and farm ownership loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration from prewar depression through war and postwar inflation. Agr. Finance Rev. 11:1-15. Nov. 1948. 1.9 Ec78Af

441. LOVE, H. M. Financing truck crops in three eastern Virginia counties. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 369, 35 p. Apr. 1945. 100 V81S

Credit for seeds and fertilizers in Accomac, Northampton, and Princess Anne Counties.

442. LUTTRELL, C. B. Bank credit and Mid-South agriculture. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev. 32:157-163. Nov. 1950. 284.8 F31Sa

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443. LUTTRELL, C. B. New credit for a developing agriculture. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev. 31:141-146. Oct. 1, 1949. 284.8 F31Sa

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444. *MCPETERS, W. L. Credit in southern agriculture. Cambridge, 1947.

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445. MADDOX, J. B. The Farm Security Administration. Cambridge, 1950. 547 p. Microfilm 281.12 M26
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446. MARIS, P. V. "The land is mine"; from tenancy to family farm ownership. U. S. D. A. Agr. Monog. 8, 387 p. Ref. Nov. 1950. 1 Ag84Am

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Appendix A is Chronology of significant events directly or indirectly related to program authorized by the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946.

Appendix B is Provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, pertaining to the farm ownership program.

447. MARIS, P. V. Planning that pays; achievements of farm families who are teaming up with the Farmers Home Administration. U. S. D. A. PA-74, 38 p. July 1949. 1 Ag84Pro

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448. MERRIFIELD, F. R. Farm credit policies in the postwar period. West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc. 18:67-73. 1945. 280.83 W52

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449. MILLER, L. F., and HUGHES, F. A. Credit sources, practices, and opinions of Pennsylvania farmers. Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 514, 29 p. June 1949. 100 P381

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An action program for bankers for the more rapid development of southern agriculture includes an admonition to give special consideration to underemployed farm families, as raising their income will increase the business volume of the community.

Also in Miss. Banker 38(5):11, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32-34. Oct. 1953. 284.8 M69; and in Ark. Banker 37(8):11-13, 24-26. Nov. 1953. 284.8 Ar4

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452. MURRAY, W. G. Federal legislation on farm credit. Iowa Law Rev. 34:214-229. Jan. 1949. L9 I09
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455. OTTO, M. L. Farmers' use and knowledge of sources of credit in Marshall and Saline Counties in Kansas. Kans. Agr. Expt. Sta. Agr. Econ. Rpt. 57, 19 p. 281.9 K132

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456. *PETERSON, G. L. A study of agricultural financing by country banks in Minnesota. Minn. U. Sum. Ph. D. Theses 4:191-197. 1949. 241.8 M66

457. PIERCE, W. H. Credit practices on tobacco farms, southeastern North Carolina. N. C. State Col. AE Inform. Ser. 24, 51 p. Sept. 1950. 281.9 N816

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459. POST-WAR trends in farm credit, Fifth Federal Reserve District. Fed. Reserve Bank Richmond Mon. Rev. Sept./Oct. 1949:7-10. 284.8 F31R

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460. PROCTOR, E. E. Planning is a family affair. Washington, U. S. Farmers Home Admin., 1951. 6 p. 1.949 P942

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461. PURDUE UNIVERSITY. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. Land credit arrangements in the Midwest. Ind. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 551, 52 p. Ref. June 1950. 100 In2P

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463. RAWLINGS, B. R. Bank credit for farm production. Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev. 32: 129-135. Nov.30,1947. 284.8 F31A

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464. RAWLINGS, B. R. Bank lending for farm adjustments. Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev. 36:29-36. Apr.30,1951. 284.8 F31A

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465. RAWLINGS, B. R. Community capital accumulation and farm financing. Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev. 36:53-57. June 30,1951. 284.8 F31A

Conclusion of the loan policy survey of 27 southern banks. Items 438 and 464. Discusses the utility some banks found in lending to row-crop farmers, and their decision to eliminate such customers in favor of diversified farmers. One bank helped the row-crop farmers to get out of agriculture and locate in industry.

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470. ROBINSON, J. L. Using credit to farm. U. S. Farm Credit Admin. C. E-31, 20 p. Jan.1948. 166.2 C4926

Farmers Home Administration loans for farm mortgages and production.

471. SAUNDERS, R. Farm mortgage experiences during the late thirties and the forties. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 185:4860-4863. May 1952. 280.8 C812

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472. SEVERSON, H. Kentucky bankers are farm minded. Banking 41(4):61,114-115. Oct.1948. 284.8 Am3

The Kentucky Bankers Association has a full-time agricultural representative working with county agents, vocational agriculture instructors, home demonstration agents, and farmers, to find ways of stepping up Kentucky's farm income.

473. SMITH, T., and ALLEN, P. T. Commercial bank loans to farmers. Fed. Reserve B. 33:1216-1227. Oct.1947. Libr. Cong.

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474. STANLEY, F. E. Financing desirable farming adjustments in the north Louisiana upland cotton area. La. Agr. Expt. Sta. Mimeog. C. 136,16 p. Jan.1952. 100 L935

U. S. Farm Credit Administration, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Stations, cooperating.

A study to determine capital requirements as the basis for evaluating the role of credit and other means of financing desirable farming adjustments in the South.

475. STEPTOE, R. P. The 'little' bank with the 'big' agricultural programs. Ky. Banker 343:3-4,13. Jan.1954. 284.8 K41

A rural bank in a Kentucky farming community has inaugurated a program of personal visits to farmers in the area to help them work out their credit needs and loan arrangements.

476. STEWART, C. E. Can sufficient private credit be obtained for FHA insured farm real estate loans? J. Farm Econ. 30:561-566. Ref. Aug.1948. 280.8 J822

Suggestions for improving the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946 to make it more attractive to private credit agencies.

477. TIMMONS, J. F. Farm ownership in the United States: an appraisal of the present situation and emerging problems. J. Farm Econ. 30:78-100. Feb.1948. 280.8 J822

The part the Farmers Home Administration has played, both directly and indirectly, in the present unprecedented increase in the number of operator-owned farms in the United States.

478. TOMPKIN, J. R. Evaluation of the production and subsistence loan program in Iowa. Iowa State Col. J. Sci. 26:306-307. Jan.1952. 470 Io9

Abstract of thesis (Ph.D.) - Iowa State College, 1951. Based on a 1 percent sample from the paid-up FHA operating loan borrowers in Iowa.

479. TROELSTON, E. S. The principles of farm finance. St. Louis, Educ. Pub., 1951. 397 p. 284.2 T742

Pt. 3, Federally sponsored agencies, p.69-185. 480. U. S. FARMERS HOME ADMIN. Farmers Home Administration. Washington, 1952. 2 p. 1.949 F224

Covers farm ownership loans, production and subsistence loans, water facilities loans, farm housing loans, disaster loans, and fur loans.

481. U. S. FARMERS HOME ADMIN. The Farmers Home Administration and the family farm. Washington? 1951? 12 p. 1.949 F2223

Supervised credit. 482. U. S. FARMERS HOME ADMIN. Supervised agricultural credit. Washington, 1953. 7 p. 1.949 Su74

483. WILCOX, R. W. The Farmers Home Administration farm ownership program in Iowa. Ames, 1947. 100 p. Ref. 282.027 W64

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Iowa State College, 1947.

The Community Approach

484. ARMSTRONG, F. C. The role of the community in economic development. Urbana, 1953. 186 p. Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Illinois, 1953.

Abstract in Diss. Abs. 14:249-250. Feb.1954. 241.8 M58

Community development through industrial promotion to adjust the disparity of per capita income among agricultural communities and manufacturing and commercial centers, with Federal aid if necessary.

485. ATKINSON, T. R. Huntsville, Alabama; a study in community development. Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev. 31:117-121. Nov.30,1946. 284.8 F31A

The Huntsville Industrial Expansion Committee, with the help of TVA power, has encouraged industry to move to the region, thereby helping to solve the growing problem of employment for agricultural workers displaced by the increasing mechanization of agriculture in the region, and by the decreasing number of farms.

486. BAUMAN, C. G. Better rural life through neighborhood improvement. Okla. Agr. Col. Ext. C. 616, 24 p. n.d. 275.29 Ok41C

Oklahoma's program for neighborhood improvement to make farm and ranch life more satisfying, and to build a more profitable agriculture.

487. BIRD, J. J., BOHANAN, E. L., and HALE, J. K. Subsistence on the small farm; with special reference to the Cumberland Plateau. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 201, 63 p. Aug.1946. 100 T25S

Appendix, by E. M. Schuchardt, p. 59-63.

A study of 24 families with varying backgrounds, in the Cumberland Homesteads.

488. BROWNELL, B. The human community; its philosophy and practice for a time of crisis. New York, Harper, 1950. 305 p. Ref. 280.12 B813

In this study of community life the author discusses ways in which various small communities have met the problem of making a place economically for those who might otherwise have left the community.

489. BURCHFIELD, L. Our rural communities; a guidebook to published materials on rural problems. Chicago, Pub. Admin. Serv., 1947. 201 p. Ref. 281.2 B89
Partial contents: Schools, p. 1-30; The agricultural extension service, p. 31-39; Welfare services, p. 81-97; Community organization, p. 169-179; Land use, p. 180-198.

490. FESSLER, D. R. The community improvement program is a good technique. Ext. Serv. Rev. 23:220-221, 225. Dec. 1952. 1 Ex892Ex

In Virginia the community improvement contest sponsored by various city chambers of commerce and county organizations, and encouraged by the extension service, has brought about improvements in community living, by promoting farm and home repairs and improvements and encouraging the adoption of improved farm practices.

491. FESSLER, D. R. Organizing community improvement clubs. Va. Agr. Ext. B. 211, 28 p. Jan. 1954. 275.29 V81B

Neighborhood improvement in Virginia.

492. HARDING, T. S. The record of subsistence homesteads. Amer. J. Econ. & Sociol. 4:499-504. July 1945. 280.8 Am393

The author feels that there is a place in agricultural planning for subsistence homesteads part rural, part urban, part agricultural, part industrial. These projects should be carefully planned communities, built functionally or scientifically and occupied by families who are trained and willing to produce part of their livelihood from the soil.

493. HENDERSON, S. An experiment in forest farm resettlement. J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ. 22:10-21. Feb. 1946. Ref. 282.8 J82

An account of the Drummond Forest Community experiment of the Resettlement Administration, for rehabilitating unemployed rural people in combined part-time farming and forestry work.

494. KAUFMAN, H. F., and RIVERS, D. W. Community development. Miss. State Col. Ext. P. 197, 7 p. June 1951. 275.29 M68Ext

Suggestions for more efficient farm production, industrial development, conservation, and home improvement in Mississippi.

495. KING, W. A., and FANNING, J. W. Community development in Georgia. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. B. 565, rev., 20 p. June 1951. 275.29 G29B

Georgia's community improvement program.

496. LOOMIS, C. B. Oklahoma A & M's community development program. Adult Ed. J. 8:243-244, 261. Oct. 1949. 275.8 A92

497. LOW, F. W., and DONAHUE, R. L. Community improvement work in Texas. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc. 48:23-24. 1951. 4 C82

Extension work in home and farm improvement in Texas.

498. MAYO, S. C., and FREEMAN, C. Making good communities better in rural North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-17, 19 p. Oct. 1952. 100 N81P

Programs for rural community improvement in North Carolina include more farm diversification, the establishment of industries as a balance for the agricultural economy, and more vocational education for both children and adults in the rural schools.

499. MAYO, S. C. Organized rural communities, a series of case studies from western North Carolina. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt. RS-20, 64 p. Apr. 1954. 100 N81P

The North Carolina rural community development contest.

500. MEIGS, A. J. Community adjustment to economic change; Newport, Arkansas. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev. 36:72-81. July 1954. 284.8 F31Sa

A small community in the foothills of the Ozarks and its program to stimulate industrial activity in order to balance its agricultural economy, and to provide employment opportunities that would stem the rural outmigration and promote community improvement.

501. *MISSOURI. STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Developing rural communities through agricultural programs. Jefferson City, 1954. 6 p.

502. MOODY, G. The community improvement program. Commonwealth 20(8):15-16. Aug. 1953. 280.8 C732

Virginia's community improvement program - a scheme for easier and more profitable rural living - has expanded from 12 to 30 counties. "The improvements on which the awards have been based fall into three categories: (1) community-centered improvements which are carried out by the community as a group or by organizations within the community; (2) farm improvements in terms of upkeep and repair of farm property and increased use of better farm methods; and (3) home improvements, such as painting, redecorating, and landscaping, increased home food production, and wider use of improved practices." - p. 15.

503. MURRAY, C. Guideposts to successful community organizations. Tenn. Agr. Col. Ext. P. 351, 8 p. Feb. 1954. 275.29 T25

In connection with the community improvement program of Tennessee.

504. NEAL, E. E. Achieving group adjustment through community planning. Tex. J. Sci. 3:208-212. Ref. June 30, 1951. 470 T31

Community planning must take into account the changes taking place in the agricultural economy, if anything constructive is to be done for the disadvantaged groups in rural areas. As fewer and fewer are needed in farming, steps must be taken to help the surplus people make the transition to industrial work.

505. OGDEN, J., and OGDEN, J. These things we tried; a five-year experiment in community development by Extension Division of the University of Virginia. Va. U. Ext. 25(6):432 p. Oct. 15, 1947. 280.089 V815T

506. OGDEN, J., and OGDEN, J. Up from the South; present trends in community organization. Adult Educ. J. 4:1-7. Jan. 1945. 275.8 Ad92

Community improvement in Rabun County, Ga.

507. PAYNE, R., and FANELLI, A. A. Community organizations in Mississippi. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. C. 183, 11 p. Apr. 1953. 100 M69

Programs for community improvement.

508. POSTON, R. W. Small town renaissance; a story of the Montana Study. New York, Harper, 1950. 231 p. Ref. 280.049 P84

Primarily an historical account of Montana's growth and development as well as a discussion of Brownell's Montana Study.

509. RAUBER, E. L. Farm community improvement. Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta. Mon. Rev. 34:81-86. Sept. 30, 1949. 284.8 F31A

Community improvement contests are spreading through the South, resulting in higher living standards and improved farming methods in many small farming communities.

510. SANDERS, I. T. Making good communities better. Rev. Lexington, U. Ky. Press, 1953. 197 p. 280 Sa52

Handbook for community organizers.

511. SIMS, A. J. Building a better Tennessee through rural community improvement. Tenn. Agr. Col. Ext. P. 321, 23 p. Jan. 1950. 275.29 T25

The Tennessee community improvement program has brought prosperity to farmers of the State.

512. SLOAN, F. S. North Carolina's united agricultural program. State Govt. 25:121-124. June 1952. 280.8 St2

North Carolina's community improvement program has brought higher farm incomes through diversified farming and improved farm practices, as well as better family and community living.

513. SPELLMAN, C. L. Elm City, a Negro community in action. Rur. Sociol. 10:174-187. June 1945. 281.28 R88

Community organization, centering in activities of the agricultural extension service, in a North Carolina cotton and tobacco region where 33 percent of the employed Negroes are either tenant farmers or sharecroppers.

514. U. S. EXTENSION SERV. Community improvement organization type of program in the Southern States; some results and methods. Washington, 1951. 4 p. 1.913 A5C73

515. VAZQUEZ CALCERRADA, P. B. Research project on rural communities in Puerto Rico. Rur. Sociol. 18:221-226. Sept. 1953. 281.28 R88

A study of the planned communities set up after the passage of the 1941 Land Law for the resettlement of landless farmworkers.

*Not examined.

516. VAZQUEZ CALCERRADA, P. B. The study of a planned rural community in Puerto Rico. P. R. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 109, 84 p. Ref. Apr. 1953. 100 P83
An account of the Puerto Rico Rural Resettlement project which established communities and built homes for landless agricultural and other workers.
See also Vazquez, P. B. Castener: a study of a planned rural community in Puerto Rico. Madison, 1950. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Wisconsin University, 1950?
517. WAGER, P. W. One foot on the soil, a study of subsistence homesteads in Alabama. University, 1945. 230 p. 281.006 W12
This is a study made of subsistence homesteads in the Birmingham area. The author feels that there is a place for such projects in the American economy, but that these undertakings should not necessarily become Government-sponsored give-away programs.
518. WALTON, T. L., CARMICHAEL, J. P., and FLANIGEN, J. Georgia communities go forward. Ga. Agr. Col. Ext. B. 585, 24 p. May 1954. 275.29 G29B
The Georgia community improvement program, sponsored by the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service.

Reallocation of Human Resources

Off-Farm Employment and Part-Time Farming

519. ADVANTAGES and disadvantages of industrial expansion. (Abs.) Tenn. Planner 9:13-17. Aug. 1948. 280.7 T25T
The advantages to both industry and the rural locality of decentralization of industry outweigh the disadvantages. The rural area is benefited by stability of employment for its people, and by community improvement made possible by the new industry, while the industry profits from the better health of its labor force.
520. AHLGREN, F. The time is now. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 2:38-43. 1948. 281.3729 B41
The South may regain its lost supremacy through the further expansion of industry to absorb farmers and farmworkers displaced by mechanization, by improved educational facilities, and by the decentralization of industry to permit a portion of the displaced farmers to continue to live on the land and engage in part-time farming.
521. ALLEGER, D. E. Agricultural activities of industrial workers and retirees; a survey of small agricultural holdings in an industrial area of Florida. Fla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 528, 43 p. Oct. 1953. 100 F66S
A study of part-time farmers in Duval County, Fla., with the triple objective of determining: (1) Whether part-time farming provides an effective utilization of labor; (2) what economic benefits participating families derive from it; and (3) the interrelationship between part-time farming and industrial development.
522. ALLEGER, D. E. Impact of recent population changes on the rural economy of the South. (Abs.) Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc. 47:17. 1950. 4 C82
Opportunities in the distributive and service trades and industrial enterprises must be greatly expanded to absorb the displaced farmers and hired farmworkers in the South. Increased emphasis on the kind and quality of educational training may help prepare rural youth to make the change.
523. ALMACK, R. B., and HEPPLE, L. M. Rural social organization in Dent County, Missouri. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B. 458, 59 p. Aug. 1950. 100 M693
In this low-income rural community, where agriculture is the principal pursuit, and where the average income is 400 dollars per year, one-third of the farm operators work part time in industry, in timber, or on other farms.
524. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION.
Farm leaders and teachers plan together; reports of eight regional conferences of agricultural and educational leaders. Washington, 1947. 35 p. 275 N2111F
National Education Association Department of Rural Education, cooperating.
Recommendations for improved rural schooling include the education of farm children for nonfarm occupations. "Since rural areas furnish surplus population to industrial and trade occupations, the education of rural youth for such occupations must be considered in any comprehensive school program." - p. 12.
525. ANDERSON, C. S. Occupational interests of farm boys and their significance in guidance. Agr. Educ. Mag. 20:107, 109. Dec. 1947. 275.8 Ag8
Rural high schools are too apt to "high-pressure" boys into vocational agriculture courses with the result that some boys follow farming because they have had no other training, while others discover too late that farming is not what they want to do. The author suggests that vo-ag teachers spend more time finding the actual occupational interests of farm boys, and encouraging them to follow other than agricultural pursuits.
526. ANDERSON, W. A. The challenge of tomorrow's rural life. Rur. Sociol. 11:120-127. June 1946. 281.28 R88
In order to avoid the development of rural slums where pockets of impoverished farmers exist in the poor land areas, planning must provide for supplementary employment, old-age benefits, and public works to provide jobs when private industry cannot absorb the excess farm population in part-time or full-time off-farm employment.
527. ANDERSON, W. A. Youth in low-income farming areas; they tend to remain in places of limited agricultural possibilities. Farm Res. [N. Y. State Sta.] 11(3): 6-7. July 1945. 100 N48A
Farming as an occupation cannot absorb more than 3 out of 10 children reared on New York farms, yet the young people of even the poorest farming sections tend to stay in the area in which they were born, thus serving to perpetuate disadvantaged families. Developing supplementary job opportunities in these areas, and training the youth for nonfarm occupations are offered as solutions.
528. AULL, G. H. Economic aspects of cotton mechanization in the South. Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc. 5:14-16. 1951. Ref. 281.3729 B41
The main cause for the technological lag in the South, and hence for its low income and low level of living, has been the reluctance of farmers to deprive family workers, tenants, and sharecroppers of a means of livelihood. The coming of industry and new employment opportunities has broken this bottleneck, and a continued expansion of industry will hasten the technological advance of southern agriculture.
529. AULL, G. H. Employment prospects in southern agriculture. South. Econ. J. 13:378-385. Apr. 1947. 280.8 So84
With 4,300,000 farmworkers in the South, the area finds that the population-work opportunity problem is a serious one. It is not a matter of keeping these people on the farm, but looking forward to the time when two out of three Negroes and one out of two white boys bred on the farm will be able to get nonfarm jobs. Total and more productive employment is the goal sought.
530. AULL, G. H. The postwar economic outlook in an agricultural-industrial area. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 355, 43 p. May 1945. 100 So8
A survey of employment opportunities in industrial, mercantile, and service establishments, for the excess of agricultural workers, who, if they do not move into other occupations, will find employment at low-income-producing tasks on the farms, thus aggravating the problem of underemployment and poverty in rural areas of South Carolina.
531. BACHMAN, K. L., and JONES, R. W. Sizes of farms in the United States. U. S. D. A. Tech. B. 1019, 53 p. July 1950. 1 Ag84T
Includes a discussion of small-scale and part-time farms whose income must be supplemented by nonfarm employment of the operator or a member of his family.
532. *BAKER, G. W. The changing structure of national and regional industrial labor, with special reference to the Southeast. Chapel Hill, 1952.
Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of North Carolina, 1952?
533. BARNES, E. H. Employment in southern manufactures. Mon. Labor Rev. 64:305-317. Feb. 1947. 158.6 B87M
In 1946 the number of southerners employed in southern industry was 32 percent above the prewar figure while the industrial employment of the Nation as a whole had increased only 24 percent.

*Not examined.

534. BATHURST, E. G., and others. The purposes and work of rural schools. In Butterworth, J. E., ed. Rural schools for tomorrow, p.79-105. Washington, Natl. Educ. Assoc. Dept. Rur. Educ., 1945. (Its Yearbook 1945) 275 N2111Ru

F. W. Cyr, H. A. Dawson, B. Morgan, D. F. Smiley, and W. A. Smith, joint authors.

Stresses the importance of fitting more than half of the youth who grow up on farms for nonagricultural vocations, and recommends cooperation between the school and community in guiding and preparing these young people for suitable nonfarm careers.

535. BEAN, L. H. International industrialization and per capita income. Conf. Res. Income & Wealth. Studies in Income & Wealth 8:120-143. 1946. Libr. Cong.

Analyzes the relation between per capita income and degree of industrialization: In the United States the difference between the agricultural proportion of 40 percent and one of 20 percent is associated with an increase in per capita income of 200 dollars. Better use of human and land resources, and increased efficiency through mechanization would raise the income level of the Arkansas Valley, for instance, by 75 percent.

536. BECKLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Beckley story: report on general physical, economic, and social features affecting the selection of industrial plant locations in the vicinity of Beckley, Raleigh County, West Virginia. Beckley, 1951. 66 p. Libr. Cong.

Covers agricultural development, agricultural labor available for industrial employment, nonfarm employment possibilities for part-time farmers, available natural resources, tax structure for industrial attraction, educational institutions, and community development programs.

537. BISHOP, C. E. Economic development and adjustments in southeastern low income agriculture. J. Farm Econ. 36:1146-1160. Ref. Dec. 1954. 280.8 J822

Discussion by V. W. Ruttan, p.1158-1160.

Concludes that recent economic development has greatly improved the lot of farm families in the Southeast. This improvement has come about through: (1) The expansion of economic activity in nonfarm sectors, creating additional nonfarm job opportunities; (2) the draining off by migration of large quantities of labor from low-production farms; and (3) the expansion in part-time farming made possible by local industrial development.

538. BONDURANT, J. H., and BISHOP, C. E. Farm wage workers in central Kentucky: a study of employment and income and related factors. Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 522, 30 p. July 1948. 100 K41

Includes off-farm employment.

539. BONSER, H. J. Opportunities for getting started in farming in Tennessee. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rur. Res. Ser. Monog. 235, 44 p. May 25, 1948. 173.2 W89Co

Points out that at least 10,000 people annually are forced to leave farm work because of the overproduction of farm families, and suggests that these people be given opportunities to work at industrial jobs, or to combine farming with nonfarm employment. It is further suggested that courses in industrial training be included in rural high schools to make the transition to industry less difficult for the excess rural youth.

540. BONSER, H. J. Part-time farming in the Knoxville farm-industrial area of east Tennessee. Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 210, 67 p. May 1949. 100 T25S

A survey of 155 farm families of which one member or more held industrial jobs in the city in order to supplement the farm income and to prepare for retirement.

541. BRANN, W. P. Agricultural-industrial planning in Arkansas. S. Soc. Sci. Q. 27:26-37. June 1946. 280.8 S082

Manufacturing is likely to make its greatest contribution to the farm economy of Arkansas and the Southwest by providing job opportunities for excessive farm population.

See Brann, W. P. Agricultural-industrial relations: from economic theory to policy. Charlottesville, 1947. Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Virginia, 1947?

542. BRANN, W. P. Industrial development in an agricultural State. Ark. U. Bur. Res. Inform. Ser. 4, 26 p. Jan. 15, 1947. 500 Ar431

Industries in Arkansas would improve the economy of the whole State by providing markets for raw materials and by providing employment for the excess farm population, thereby creating increased income.

543. BRITTON, V. Sources of earnings of farm families. J. Home Econ. 45:311-314. May 1953. 321.8 J82

In 1950 only 59 percent of farm families derived their major income from farming, while 35 percent depended on nonfarm work for the bulk of their income.

544. BRUNNER, E. deS. Nonagricultural income of farmers. Rur. Sociol. 17:168-169. June 1952. 281.28 R88

The percentage of farmers employed in nonfarm work has risen from 15.5 in 1940 to 18.9 in 1950, while 28.9 percent of all farm operators have nonfarm incomes that exceed their income from farming.

545. BUTTERWORTH, J. E., and FROST, N. Rural education—past achievements and present problems. NEA Journal 41:520-521. Nov. 1952. 275.9 N21J

Rural children need education in business and industry as well as in agriculture.

546. CAGLE, A. J. Part-time farming in Washington. Wash. State Col. Ext. C. 236, 12 p. Oct. 1953. 275.29 W27C

Primarily for the benefit of city workers who wish to do part-time farming either for recreation or for profit. Discusses management, and sources of credit.

547. THE CHANGING character of southwestern agriculture. Fed. Reserve Bank Dallas Mon. Business Rev. 38:117-121. Sept. 1, 1953. 284.8 F31D

Present day agriculture in the South is more efficient and represents a more stable part of southern economy. Much of this is due to industrialization of the area which increased nonfarm job opportunities and augmented the agricultural income of the people.

548. CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE COTTON BELT, 1945. Summary report of meeting on project VIII (Possibilities for industrial and other nonfarm developments in the South). Washington, 1945. 16 p. 281.3729 C76

The objectives of this study included exploration of the magnitude and variety of nonfarm opportunities which could be developed in the South and determining the extent to which the region should continue to rely upon emigration to settle its farm surplus population. The conclusion was that there must be a substantial reduction in the number of farm operators and a corresponding increase in the number of nonfarm opportunities.

549. CONKLIN, H. E. Changes in the employment of rural people in Chemung County, 1942-46. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 163:4221-4222. Sept. 1948. 280.8 C812

A study based on surveys made between 1942 and 1946 showed that the percentage of rural males employed in nonfarm work rose from 38 percent in 1942 to 45 percent in 1946.

550. CONKLIN, H. E. Differences in employment and farming among the land classes in Chemung and Monroe Counties. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 167:4331-4335. Mar. 1949. 280.8 C812

Studies indicate that land class has an effect on a farmer's chances for making a financial success, and that off-farm employment declines as one goes from the lower to the higher land classes.

551. CONKLIN, H. E. Differences in employment and farming among the land classes in northern Seneca County. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 174:4480-4484. Mar. 1950. 289.8 C812

The frequency of off-farm employment is determined not only by the quality of the land but also by nearness to urban centers and the quality of the roads.

552. CONKLIN, H. E. The employment of rural people in Chemung and Monroe Counties. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 160:4162-4164. Apr. 1948. 280.8 C812

First in a series of reports on a survey begun in 1942 of 275 rural residents of Chemung County, and 102 rural residents of Monroe County. Items 549-551, 553-555.

See also Conklin, H. E. A statistical analysis of employment and farming data for open-country residents of Chemung and Monroe Counties, New York. Ithaca, 1948. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Cornell University, 1948?

553. CONKLIN, H. E. The employment of rural people in northern Seneca County. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 168:4352-4354. June 1949. 280.8 C812

Surveys in 1947 revealed that only 29 percent of farm families gave full time to farming, while 80 percent had part-time or full-time nonfarm jobs.

554. CONKLIN, H. E. Extent of farming by rural people in Chemung and Monroe Counties. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 166:4277-4279. Jan.1949. 280.8 C812

The amount of farming done is determined by the amount of time spent by the male members of the farm family in nonfarm employment, according to studies made in 1946.

555. CONKLIN, H. E. Extent of farming by rural people in northern Seneca County. N. Y. Agr. Col. Farm Econ. 169:4367-4370. July 1949. 280.8 C812

The 1947 studies reveal that nearly one-third of open-country households do no farming whatever, depending on nonfarm employment for all income, while 31 percent of rural households are full-time farmers.

556. COPELAND, L. C., and MCPHERSON, W. K. Industrial trends in the Tennessee Valley. Social Forces 24:273-283. Ref. Mar.1946. 280.8 J823

Because of resource development made possible by TVA, the Valley States outstripped the country as a whole in number of manufacturing plants, wages paid in manufacturing, value of products, retail and wholesale trade, and cash farm income, between 1929 and 1939. At the same time the farm population declined, and part-time farming increased.

557. COXEN, J. R., and others. On-the-job training in vocational education. In National Education Association. Dept. of Rural Education. On-the-job education in rural communities, p.65-81. Washington,1947. (Its Yearbook, 1947.) 275.1 R5420

C. F. Klinefelter, A. Lee, R. E. Naugher, J. B. Pope, and C. E. Rakestraw, joint authors.

Includes education for industrial and commercial work. "Such factors as excess farm population, decentralization of industry, and improved transportation... are increasing the need for industrial training in more sparsely populated areas." - p. 78.

558. COYLE, D. C. Southern economy on its own. Land 6:27-32. Spring 1947. 279.8 L22

Arguments for the establishment of industries in the South to absorb the excess farm population which otherwise would migrate to northern centers of industry.

559. DE VYVER, F. T. Labor factors in the industrial development of the South. South. Econ. J. 18:189-205. Ref. Oct.1951. 280.8 S084

Investigation has found that not only is labor more plentiful in the South but that productivity of southern labor is greater than that of the New England States, as far as the textile industry is concerned. Low wages in the South do not reflect low efficiency.

560. DICKINS, D. The rural family and its source of income. Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 481,34 p. Mar.1951. 100 M69

A study of two Mississippi counties indicates that farm families which combine off-farm work with farming, earn more and have a higher standard of living than families who merely farm. This holds true more for large families than for small ones, whose farming activities may suffer when other employment is followed. Research is needed on how industrial and farm work may best be combined for the good of the family.

561. *DONOHUE, G. A. A statistical analysis of socio-economic factors related to part-time farming in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Pullman, 1954.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Washington State College, 1954?

562. DUOFF, L. J., and HAGOOD, M. J. Occupational patterns of rural population. In Taylor, C. C., ed. Rural life in the United States, p.245-263. Ref. New York,Knopf,1949. 281.2 T21R

Covers part-time farming and nonfarm employment of rural people.

563. DUNCAN, J. F. The impact of full employment on agriculture and industry. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. 8:430-449. 1952,pub.1953. 281.9 In82

Discussion by T. K. Cowden, p. 440-443; and by L. J. Norton, p. 447-448. Reply by J. F. Duncan, p. 448-449.

Full employment in industry tends to reduce employment in agriculture only in the rural areas immediately adjacent to urban centers, and fails to solve the problem of underemployment in remote rural areas.

564. EDWARDS, A. D. Population in relation to resources and employment opportunities in South Carolina. S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 358,62 p. May 1945. 100 S08

It is estimated that only 46 percent of white and 35 percent of Negro farm boys will be needed to maintain the required number of agricultural workers in South Carolina. The remainder will be forced to find employment in nonagricultural fields.

565. EFFECTS of industrialization on agriculture. Fed. Reserve Bank Richmond Mon. Rev. Mar.31,1948:3-6. 284.8 F31R

An examination is made of how industrialization affects the average income in an area, and how it affects the average income per worker in agriculture.

566. ENSMINGER, D. The rural school and education. In Taylor, C. C., ed. Rural life in the United States, p.92-115. Ref. New York,Knopf,1949. 281.2 T21R

The job facing the modern rural school is twofold: (1) It must develop a program that will meet the needs of those remaining in agriculture; and (2) it must find out what are the needs of the 50 percent of rural children who will go into nonagricultural work, and develop a program to meet these needs.

567. EZEKIEL, M. Agriculture and industry in the post-war South. In Southern Regional Council. The South, America's opportunity number one, p.3-8. Atlanta, 1945. 280.002 S08

"If the million or more people who would be released from farm work under the reconversion program are to find jobs in the South, there must be work for them. To accomplish that, it would be necessary to increase non-farm employment in the South from 8.2 millions before the war to 13 millions by 1956—an increase of 60 percent." - p. 5-6.

568. EZEKIEL, M., and BLUMBERG, A. J. The farmers' part in industrialization. Ext. Serv. Rev. 16: 164-165. Nov.1945. 1 Ex892Ex

By creating rural industries the farmers could provide peacetime employment for their surplus labor.

569. FAIN, J. T. Sixth District industry in 1945. Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev. 31(1):7-9. Jan. 1946. 284.8 F31A

During the war large numbers of farm people were given technical training in war industries. The fact that these people were not returned to the farm labor market after the war is due to the fact that many new peacetime industries sprang up all through the rural areas of the South in the closing years of the war.

570. FIES, M. H. Research and industry as a factor in southern development. In Coker, R. E., ed. Research and regional welfare, p.131-154. Chapel Hill,U. N. C. Press,1946. 330 C663

Improved farm methods cannot alone solve the problem of low agricultural income in the South. To provide employment for the people who are no longer needed on the farm because of increased physical productivity in agriculture, a large segment of the population must shift to nonfarm work. This can be accomplished best by the development of rural industries in the South.

571. FITZGERALD, N. E., and others. Rural community improvement through education. In National Education Association. Dept. of Rural Education. On-the-job education in rural communities, p.39-48. Washington,1947. (Its Yearbook, 1947.) 275.1 R5420

D. Kent, E. B. Knight, and C. H. Wilson, joint authors. Includes education for part-time farming, education of rural people for work in small industries, and education for rural service occupations.

572. GARNETT, W. E. Virginia rural youth adjustments. Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 405,80 p. Mar.1947. 100 V81S

Occupational adjustments, p. 32-47. Stating that agriculture cannot absorb quite half of the rural youth reaching maturity in 1940-50, the author points out that industry promises to afford more nonfarm work opportunities in the future than it has in the past.

573. GEORGIA. AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD. Georgia enjoys unprecedented industrial growth. Ga. Prog. 3(1),4 p. July 1,1946. 280.8 G292

Through the creation of a State Agricultural and Industrial Development Board, as well as the interest of the people themselves, Georgia has actively entered upon a campaign of industrial development whereby her agricultural interests will be augmented by industries. Major emphasis is placed on industries which can be developed through the use of local products and which not only offer full-time employment to a community but also can and do give farm people an opportunity for part-time employment.

*Not examined.

574. GIBSON, W. L., JR. Industrialization and rural land utilization. *South. Econ. J.* 11:353-359. Ref. Apr. 1945. 280.8 So84

Industrialization of rural Henry County, Va., has had three major effects on the utilization of land: (1) It has converted one-crop farms to the production of perishable food products for local markets; (2) it has caused the abandonment of poor farms and their reconversion to forests and recreation areas; and (3) it has led to the development of part-time farms whose operators supplement their incomes by industrial work.

575. GRATTAN, C. H. The vine-covered factory worker. *Harper's Mag.* 192:67-71. Jan. 1946. 110 H23

Most of the 1,725,000 subsistence farmers, says the author, should either leave the land altogether or be provided with sufficient outside employment to earn a decent living. Discusses the Bailey-Hays Rural Industrialization bill. Item 646.

Reply, entitled A farmer tinkles his wares, by A. Hernandez, in *Free Amer.* 9(4):5-6, 17. Winter 1945/46. 280.8 F872

576. GRAVES, J. T. Lay down the shovel and the hoe. *Beltwide Cotton Mech. Conf. Proc.* 1:21-23. 1947. 281.3729 B41

Neither industry nor other agriculture can absorb all the farm people who will be displaced by the mechanization of cotton production in the South. However, mechanization makes trades and services, and many of these people will find employment in newly created lines of service.

577. *GREENHUT, M. L. Some factors influencing industrial location, with special reference to the small independent manufacturing firm in Alabama. *St. Louis, 1952.*

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Washington University, 1952?

578. HALCROW, H. G. Agricultural policy of the United States. New York, Prentice-Hall, 1953. 458 p. 281.12 H132

In Chapter 23 the author makes the statement that the low-income problem is best solved in a period of high employment and industrial expansion.

579. HARRISON, R. W., and KOLLMORGEN, W. M. The place of French-speaking farmers of southern Louisiana in future land development and reclamation projects. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 22:223-231. Ref. Aug. 1946. 282.8 J82

Farmers in the low-income areas of southern Louisiana can probably be more easily trained for nonagricultural work than for new and more productive farming methods.

See also Kollmorgen, W. M., and Harrison, R. W. French-speaking farmers of southern Louisiana. *Econ. Geog.* 22:153-160. July 1946. 278.8 Ec7

580. HATCHER, L. The rural community and its young people in a new era. *Agr. Educ. Mag.* 19:32-33, 35. Aug. 1946. 275.8 Ag8

Since many rural young people must of necessity go into nonagricultural occupations, the problem of rural youth guidance is a double-barreled one. They must be trained in nonfarm skills commensurate with their natural capacities.

581. HAYNES, W. Southern horizons. New York, Van Nostrand, 1946. 316 p. 280.002 H33

A detailed account of the industrialization of the South, and what it promises in economic benefit to the South and to the country as a whole.

582. HEADY, E. O. Technical scale relationships and farm size policy. *South. Econ. J.* 19:353-364. Jan. 1953. 280.8 So84

In order to reduce the number of small farms and thereby increase the living standard of those remaining, it is necessary to give a large proportion of farm children not only the opportunity for nonfarm employment but also the education and training which will enable them to choose a nonfarm profession.

583. HERRING, H. L. North Carolina's new industrial opportunity. n.p., N. C. State Planning Bd., 1945. 32 p. 280.7 N819N

Written in the belief that the establishment of many types of small industries in widely scattered sections, locally owned, managed, and financed, is essential if the State is to enjoy a sound prosperity in the postwar years.

584. HERRING, H. L. Southern resources for industrial development. U.N.C. Inst. Res. Soc. Sci. Studies South. Resources Monog. 2, 81 p. 1948. U.N.C. Libr.

Opportunities for processing and manufacturing commodities from peanuts, soybeans, cotton, animal products, fruits and vegetables, sweetpotatoes, and seafoods, in order to improve economic and living conditions in the South, and to provide employment for the surplus farm population.

585. HILL, E. B., and BROWN, L. H. Part-time farming in Michigan. *Mich. State Col. Agr. Ext. B. E-278* 16 p. June 1946. 275.29 M58B

Combining farming with part-time nonfarm work either rural or urban.

586. HILL, J. G. Where farm and factory meet. *Nation's Business* 33(12):33, 70, 73-74, 76, 78. Dec. 1945. 286.8 N212

Industrial plants in small rural towns offer jobs to farm people during the months when work falls off, and year-round employment to excess rural population.

587. HINRICHS, A. F. Impact of the war on southern labor. In *Southern Regional Council. The South, America's opportunity number one*, p. 9-16. Atlanta, 1945. 280.002 So8

"We have not solved our long-run agricultural problem during the war; you cannot look to expanding employment in agriculture to solve your post-war problems. Rather we must hope that migration to industrial centers and expanding industrial production in this area will make possible still further decreases in agricultural employment." - p. 10.

588. HITCH, E. Rebuilding rural America; new designs for community life. New York, Harper, 1950. 273 p. Ref. 281.2 H63

Developing self-sufficiency in rural environments by creating more work opportunities for underemployed and unemployed farm and nonfarm rural people. Discusses decentralization of industry and the establishment of small-scale enterprises in rural communities.

589. HOLLY, J. F. Elizabethton, Tennessee; a case study of southern industrialization. Worcester, Mass., 1949.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Clark University, 1949.

Abstract in *Clark U. Abs. Diss. & Theses* 21:24-27. Nov. 1941. 231.8 C54 alone

Elizabethton's history emphasizes the need for community planning since industrialization alone will not solve all problems in low-income areas. The real character of this rural town's transformation was a shift from small-scale agriculture to large-scale industry, a shift which transformed the county in which it is located to one of small part-time farms, many farmers combining agricultural pursuits with factory employment.

590. HOPKINS, E. J. Mississippi's BAWI plan: Balance Agriculture with Industry; an experiment in industrial subsidization. Atlanta, Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta, 1944. 65 p. 280.045 F31

A program begun in 1936 to attract industry to distressed areas of the cotton and lumber regions in order to relieve unemployment.

591. HOWENSTINE, E. J., JR. Stabilizing employment by rural public works. *Land Policy Rev.* 8(4):3-7. Winter 1945. 1 Ec7La

Proposed road, school, and hospital construction programs to ameliorate unemployment in rural areas.

592. HURD, C. J. Rural industry--a challenge for agricultural engineers. *Agr. Engin.* 26:55-59. Feb. 1945. 58.8 Ag83

Three major purposes of rural industries: (1) To provide full or part-time employment of a certain number of rural people who otherwise might not find profitable employment; (2) to increase farm incomes in the area served through processing of crops; and (3) to give economic opportunities for a diversity of employment in a given community.

593. INDUSTRIALIZATION of the South. Index 25: 73-85. Winter 1945. 280.8 N48

Prewar development and wartime expansion of industry in the South.

594. JAMES, L. M. Timber supplies for industry in Mississippi. *South. Econ. J.* 18:61-71. Ref. July 1951. 280.8 So84

Mississippi's forest industry provides 68,000 man-years of employment annually. The number of workers cannot be estimated accurately since much of the labor is done part time by farmers who use this means to supplement their income.

*Not examined.

595. JESNESS, O. B. How can we best use our productive resources for higher levels of living. Natl. Forum Labor, Agr. & Indus. 2:76-83. 1946. 280.8 N2182
- There is not need for all of the underproductive or non-productive farm operators now living on the land. Nonagricultural employment must be found for them, preferably through developing job opportunities near at hand to areas of surplus farm population. Better education and training of the young can facilitate such adjustments.
596. JOHNSON, S. Training rural youth for farm and other occupations. Land Policy Rev. 8(3):7-10. Fall 1945. 1 Ec7La
- Opportunities should be available for the many youth who will not be needed on farms to find congenial non-farm vocations, through vocational training, vocational guidance, and the establishment of employment agencies in rural areas.
597. JOHNSON, S. E. Recent and prospective changes in farming in the United States. Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc. 6:278-310. 1947, pub. 1948. 281.9 In82
- Among the prospective changes is the forecast that fewer workers will be needed in full-time farming, which points to the need for nonfarm work opportunities for those who will no longer find employment in farming, and to the need for training part of our farm youth for nonagricultural employment.
598. JOHNSTON, R. E. Industry in rural areas. U. S. D. A. Planning Aid Pam. 3,8 p. Oct. 1945. 1.90 C2In8Ppl
- A plan for relieving unemployment in rural areas by establishing small industries. Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah.
599. KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE. Proceedings of the first annual industrial-agricultural week. Kans. Engin. Expt. Sta. B. 47,154 p. Feb. 1, 1946. 290.9 K132
- A conference conducted by the college and the Kansas Industrial Development Commission to discuss the establishment of industries in rural Kansas as a means of providing employment for surplus farm and other rural residents who otherwise would have to seek employment out of the State.
600. KANSAS STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE. Proceedings of the second annual industrial-agricultural week, November 7, 8, and 9, 1946. Kans. Engin. Expt. Sta. B. 54,112 p. Feb. 15, 1947. 290.9 K132
- Partial contents: What is the State of Kansas doing to encourage industry? by A. F. Schoepfel, p. 8-13; Decentralization of industry, and the interdependence of industry and agriculture, by H. E. Pinches, p. 14-22; Kansas agriculture wants Kansas industry to grow, by W. J. Miller, p. 23-27.
601. KOFFSKY, N. M. Income of farm people from nonfarm sources. Washington, U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1950. 3 p. 1.941 A2K82
- Speech at the 28th Annual Agricultural Conference, Washington, Oct. 31, 1950.
- A much higher proportion of farm families with low farm incomes receive wages and salaries from off-farm work than the average. The highest incidence of off-farm employment has been in the Northeast and the Far West, where manufacturing has been centered, but in the last decade, with the decentralization of industry to interior points, nonfarm employment of farm people has become more scattered.
602. KRAUSNICK, G. Labor supply and industrial expansion in the Eighth Federal Reserve District. Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev. 30:101-108. Aug. 1, 1948. 284.8 F31Sa
- The steady increase in mechanization of farms has made industrial expansion in the States of the Eighth District possible for freeing vast numbers of rural people from farm work in which they are no longer needed. Farmers who are underemployed throughout most of the year are available for part-time work in forestry and other industries.
603. KREITLOW, B. W. The educational needs of rural society. In his Rural education: community backgrounds, p. 121-144. Ref. New York, Harper, 1954. 281.2 K87
- Stresses the importance of nonagricultural vocational guidance and training for rural youth.
604. KUTNEWSKY, F. Invitation to industry. New Mex. 24(12):12-13, 48-50. Dec. 1946. 288.8 N46
- New Mexico is hoping to attract manufacturers to the State to utilize its resources and to remedy unemployment conditions.

605. LABOR in the South. Mon. Labor Rev. 63:481-586. Oct. 1946. 158.6 B87M
- Discusses rural populations, migration out of and within the South and its motivations, industrialization in the region, agricultural income, and characteristics of the labor force—age, education, and background.
606. LANCASTER, J. L. County income estimates for seven Southeastern States. Charlottesville, U. Va. Bur. Pop. & Econ. Res., 1952. 246 p. Ref. 284 C7692
- Prepared in recognition of the need for income data for plant location, sales promotion, resource development, Government finance, and research purposes, in the Southeastern States.
607. LARSON, G. If we want rural industries, let's get a sparkplug. Land Policy Rev. 9(1):14-17. Spring 1946. 1 Ec7La
- The role of Federal, State, and community agencies in promoting industrialization in rural areas.
608. LAWRENCE, J. F., and others. Industrial development and agricultural relations. Nebr. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 380:97-100. Dec. 1945. 100 N27
- H. G. Gould, E. C. Reed, and C. W. Smith, joint authors. Nebraska, say the authors, has ample resources to support a great many industries which would provide employment for the excess farm youth for whom there is no room on the land, and who now migrate out of the State in search of industrial employment.
609. LEPAWSKY, A. Government planning in the South. J. Polit. 10:536-567. Ref. Aug. 1948. 280.8 J827
- Covers county, rural, and urban planning, State, regional, and Federal aid to local planning, and diversion into economic development, as exemplified by Mississippi's Balance-Agriculture-with-Industry program.
610. LEPAWSKY, A. State planning and economic development in the South. Natl. Planning Assoc. Comt. So. Rpt. 4,192 p. Ref. Aug. 1949. 280.002 L55
- In most States of the South the earlier type of State planning agency has given way to economic development and industrial promotion programs, as in the Mississippi BAWI program. It is suggested that Statewide industrial and agricultural programs be drawn up giving due account to natural resources and labor supply. The shift from farm to nonfarm employment will mean dislocations in local government and State services.
611. MCELVEEN, J. V. More part-time farms. Agr. Situation [Washington] 38:7-8. Jan. 1954. 1 Ec7Ag
- About two-thirds of the part-time farms are located in the South, near the Appalachian coal mines and the textile factories of the Piedmont, where farms are small and require less than full-time work by the owner.
612. MCLAUGHLIN, G. E., and ROBOCK, S. Why industry moves South; a study of factors influencing the recent location of manufacturing plants in the South. Natl. Planning Assoc. Comt. So. Rpt. 3,148 p. June 1949. U. Tenn. Libr.
- Southern labor, Ch. 6, "The rural areas, with their underemployment and increasing displacement of farm labor by mechanization of agriculture, have been Meccas for companies willing to train their own workers and anxious to pay lower wages." - p. 69.
613. MCMILLAN, R. T. Factors associated with recent changes of farm income in Alabama. Rur. Sociol. 16:147-153. Ref. June 1951. 281.28 R88
- Among the factors is the increase in the number of farmers holding part-time jobs in industry or in urban centers between 1940 and 1950.
- The question of whether distribution of income is a contributing factor to the low-income level of Alabama is dealt with by R. T. McMillan in Research notes. Rur. Sociol. 16:378-380. Dec. 1951. 281.28 R88
614. MCMILLAN, R. T. Social aspects of farm mechanization in Oklahoma. Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B-339, 35 p. Ref. Nov. 1949. 100 Ok4
- Among the results of increasing mechanization are the displacement of many farm laborers and the absorption of small low-income farms by larger units. The author says that high rates of employment in nonfarm industries must continue if large numbers of war-boom migrants are to avoid having to seek refuge and lower living costs in farming areas of Oklahoma and other States.
615. MCVAY, F. E. Factory meets farm in North Carolina; a study of the impact of industrialization upon agriculture in Gaston and Davidson Counties. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Tech. B. 83,22 p. Oct. 1947. 100 N81
- The author suggests that if industrial employment opportunities in the area could be increased, the part-time farmer who at present ekes out a meager living between farm and factory, could find full-time employment.

ment in industry and abandon commercial farming altogether, thus providing full-time farmers opportunities for increased productivity and hence increased income.

Adapted from Ph.D. thesis, The impact of industrialization upon agriculture in two North Carolina Piedmont counties. North Carolina State College, 1946.

616. MELVIN, B. L. The place of the part-time farmer. *Rur. Sociol.* 19:281-286. Ref. Sept. 1954. 281.28 R88

Part-time farming in Germany and Japan is described as a means of setting in perspective the sociology of part-time farming in the United States.

617. MILLS, M. D. Georgiana, Alabama; an economic appraisal. *U. Ala. Bur. Business Res. Printed Ser.* 15, 77 p. Ref. 1951. 280.006 M62

A typical rural southern town and what it has to offer industry in the way of labor, natural resources, markets, institutional resources, and transportation.

618. MISSISSIPPI. AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BOARD. Balancing agriculture with industry; report to the Legislature, 2-5, 1946/48-1952/54. n.p., 1945-1953. 4 v. 280.9 M693

The first report, covering the biennium 1944-1946, was titled Building aggressively with intelligence. n.d.

619. MISSISSIPPI. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. The labor supply and mechanized cotton production. *Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 463, 41 p. June 1949. 100 M69

Mechanization of the cotton plantations of Mississippi will mean the displacement of two-thirds of the farm population. To provide for these displaced people, the author recommends more schooling for the young people as a background for nonfarm vocational training; the encouragement of industries to provide employment; and the establishment of services connected with mechanization within the area as a further road to employment.

620. MORGAN, A. E. Industries for small communities, with cases from Yellow Springs. Yellow Springs, Ohio. Community Serv., 1953. 107 p. 280 M826

Independent small business and factories have brought employment opportunities to the rural people of this Ohio community.

Also Issued as Community Serv. News 11(1/2), 107 p. Jan./Apr. 1953. 281.28 C73

621. MORRIS, J. A. South Carolina; a location for the woolen and worsted industry. *S. C. Res. Planning & Develpmt. Bd. B.* 21, 53 p. Ref. 1950. 280.7 So8292B

South Carolina ranks third in the country in the replacement rate for male workers in agriculture, the rate being 215 for each 100 workers dying or retiring each year. In the past a large part of this excess population has migrated out of the State, but with the coming of industry to the State vast numbers of them have returned; and fewer are migrating each year as new industry absorbs them.

622. MORRIS, J. A. Woolen and worsted manufacturing in the Southern Piedmont. Columbia, U. S. C. Press, 1952. 197 p. Ref. 304 M833

Discusses the effect of industry on the excess labor supply brought about by the displacement of workers in agriculture in the South.

See also Morris, J. A. The woolen and worsted industry in the Southern Piedmont States. Cambridge, 1950. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1950?

623. MOTHERAL, J. R. Effects of alternative employment opportunities from industry and an expanding economy. (Abs.) *Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc.* 51: 17. 1954. 4 C82

The industrialization of the South has brought greater technology on farms, expanding opportunities for nonfarm employment, and increased migration of the rural population. In 1949 nearly two-fifths of white, and one-fourth of Negro farm households received most of their income from nonfarm employment.

624. NATIONAL FARM LABOR UNION. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD. The new farm worker, U. S. A.; report to the 17th convention, Memphis, Tennessee, December 8, 9, 1951. Memphis, 1951. 19 p. 283.9 N215

Includes a report on underemployment of small-scale farmers and the need for providing part-time nonfarm work for them.

625. NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION. COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH. New industry comes to the South. *NPA Comt. So. Rpt.* 1, 32 p. May 1949. 280.002 N21

One of the attractions the South holds for new industries is the abundance of labor available. In turn, the South's economy is made stronger by the employment of its surplus agricultural workers in jobs which are not as sensitive as is agriculture to the country's economic ups and downs.

626. NELSON, L. The rural school. In *his Rural sociology*, p. 372-409. Ref. New York, Amer. Book Co., 1948. 281.2 N332

"If it is clearly understood that probably half of the young people who grow up on farms will ultimately move to towns and cities, it will greatly influence decisions as to what the rural schools should teach." - p. 404.

627. NEWMAN, G. A. The rural South. *Foreign Trade* 101(2):14-16. Feb. 20, 1954. 286.8 C162

For years the Southern States had too many people on the land, producing too little per person, and with no chance for other than agricultural employment. Today the establishment of basic industries in wood products, steel, fertilizers, and textiles, in rural areas, has caused a needed decrease in the agricultural labor force and has provided employment and better pay for many of the excess rural population.

628. NOLAND, E. W. Industry comes of age in the South. *Social Forces* 32:28-35. Ref. Oct. 1953. 280.8 J823

The South, "America's number one economic problem" of the thirties, is becoming the Nation's number one economic opportunity, due to the development of industry.

629. NORTH CAROLINA. UNIVERSITY. INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE. Summary of the Interim Report [of the] Savannah River urbanization study; development of guides for urbanization in rural areas affected by building of large industrial plants. Research Project 1-E-117. Washington, 1952. 43 p. 177.3 Su6

U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency cooperating. Based on an unpublished report prepared by the University of North Carolina, this summary is purely descriptive, and is intended to present some of the problems and needs resulting from the establishment of the atomic energy installation on the Savannah River in South Carolina, a hitherto unindustrialized agricultural area.

630. OLMSTEAD, F. W., and SMART, O. B. Arkansas—its future industrial development. *Dom. Com.* 34(9):28-31. Sept. 1946. 157.54 D713

Mechanization of agriculture has resulted in an increase of unemployment and underemployment in Arkansas. To offset this trend, Arkansas has instituted a program to balance industry with agriculture by promoting industries for processing and marketing Arkansas products.

631. ORMSBY, H. F. Achieving a better balance of agriculture and industry. *West. Farm Econ. Assoc. Proc.* 24:24-29. July 1951. 280.9 W527P

Recommends further research, community action to remedy limiting conditions and make essential preparations, and publicity, to promote industry in rural areas of the West.

632. PAINE, L. S. Industrial facilities of the Southwest. *Sowest. Social Sci. Q.* 27:331-344. Ref. Mar. 1947. 280.8 So82

The farms, ranches, mines, and forests of the Southwest can provide raw materials for manufacture. The labor supply is adequate, and power plentiful. What are needed are capital, markets, and technically-trained leaders.

633. PEARSON, H. S. Successful part-time farming. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1947. 322 p. 31.3 P312S

For city workers moving to the country.

634. THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER. More jobs, higher prices, better marketing, lower production costs, improved living standards through new rural industries that fit your community. Birmingham, 1945? 15 p. 281.002 P942

This booklet offers definite plans of action for the setting up of rural industries with an accompanying explanation of the need for such action.

635. RAPER, A. What farmers want from their rural schools. *Land Policy Rev.* 8(3):3-6. Fall 1945. 1 Ec7La

A survey of farmers in 32 representative counties throughout the Nation revealed, among other preferences, that farmers want the schools to help their children choose intelligently between farm and nonfarm careers, and to train them for nonfarm vocations.

636. RATCHFORD, B. U. Patterns of economic development. *South. Econ. J.* 20:217-230. Ref. Jan.1954. 280.8 So84

Changes in the economy of the South in the past 20 years include a significant decline in the importance of agriculture in the region. In 1930, 43 percent of all southern workers were engaged in agriculture; in 1950, only 22 percent were so engaged. Manufacturing has surpassed agriculture as a source of income.

637. RAWLINGS, B. R. Farm forestry in the Sixth District. *Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev.* 32:57-61. May 31, 1947. 284.8 F31A

"Farm woodlands in the Southern States offer one of the best opportunities for the employment of farm labor that would otherwise be unproductively employed." - p. 58. Not only would work be provided in the woodlands themselves, but the timber industry that should result from more attention to woodlands and forests would create jobs off the farm from the surplus agricultural population.

638. RAWLINGS, B. R. Sixth District Agriculture in 1946. *Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev.* 32:16-18. Jan.1947. 284.8 F31A

The achievement of a more permanent state of overall prosperity for district agriculture depends primarily on the ability of industry, preferable southern industry, to absorb and to furnish profitable employment for a large portion of the district's agricultural population.

639. RIDDLE, A. M. What industrial expansion can mean to our western economy. *Natl. Forum Labor Agr. & Indus.* 2:63-69. 1946. 280.9 N2182

Establishing small industries in rural areas, with examples from Texas, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Minnesota.

640. ROBOCK, S. H., and PETERSON, J. M. Fact and fiction about southern labor. *Harvard Business Rev.* 32(2):79-88. Ref. Mar./Apr.1954. 280.8 H262

Includes the labor reserves in agriculture as potential factory workers in the South, and points out the necessity on the part of about one million farmers and farm-workers to find more productive employment outside of agriculture.

641. *ROBOCK, S. H. Industrial location and the South: case studies of recent location decisions. *Cambridge*, 1948.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Harvard University, 1948.

642. ROBOCK, S. H. Rural industries and agricultural development. *J. Farm Econ.* 34:346-360. Ref. Aug.1952. 280.8 J822

Southeastern farms produce 72,000 new entrants to the labor force each year that are not needed in agriculture, while rural industries in the area produce only 11,000 new jobs per year. These figures suggest that the problems of agricultural employment cannot be solved through a reliance on rural industry alone. Other fields of industrial trade and service employment warrant the attention of those interested in the problem of underemployment in southern agriculture.

Comment by J. M. Kuhlman in *J. Farm Econ.* 35:436-438. Ref. Aug.1953. 280.8 J822

643. *ROSS, W. D. Industrial promotion by Southern States. *Durham*, 1950.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Duke University, 1950?

644. ROSS, W. D. Louisiana's industrial tax exemption program. *La. State U. La. Business B.* 15(2), 87 p. Dec.1953. 280.9 L932L

The purpose of the program was to obtain new industries and to encourage the expansion of existing industries in Louisiana, with a resulting increase in employment, payrolls, and the stimulation of business generally.

See also Ross, W. D. Tax exemption in Louisiana as a device for encouraging industrial development. *Sowest. Social Sci. Q.* 34:14-22. June 1953. 280.8 So82

645. RUBIN, M. Factories to balance farms. *In his* *Plantation County*, p.73-87. Ref. Chapel Hill, U. N. C. Press, 1951. 280.002 R82

New industries in the Southern Black Belt provide jobs for evicted farmers, and part-time work for low-income farmers, while their wives and families find work as domestic servants to the new factory personnel.

646. RURAL Industrialization bill. *Cong. Rec.* 91(7): 9203-9207. Oct.1, 1945. L1.1

Representative L. B. Hays of Arkansas expounds his bill for the relief of agricultural areas by the establishment of industries in rural areas. The bill, H. R. 4068 (79th Cong., 1st sess.) is given in full on p. 9206.

Senator J. W. Bailey of North Carolina introduced S. 1385, with similar title, in the same session.

647. RUTTAN, V. W. The impact of urban-industrial development on agriculture in the Tennessee Valley and the Southeast. *J. Farm Econ.* 37:38-56. Ref. Feb.1955. 280.8 J822

Increased off-farm jobs created by industrial development were more important in raising the income level of farm families than even increased labor productivity in agriculture. Increased markets for farm products were also influential in raising the farm income in the region.

648. RUTTENBERG, S. The challenge of full employment of labor to agriculture and industry. *Natl. Forum Labor Agr. & Indus.* 3:50-57. 1947. 280.9 N2182

A spokesman for the C.I.O. discusses the millions of surplus farmers and farmworkers who cannot make an adequate living from the land. "We want to know if some 2 1/2 to three million more people will be forced off the farms and into competition for jobs in the industrial centers of America, or if long-range plans will be made for keeping them on the land and making it possible for them to have a decent standard of living." - p. 56.

649. SCOVILLE, O. J., and SMITH, K. A. Part-time farming. *U. S. D. A. Farmers' B.* 1966, rev., 20 p. 1953. 1 Ag84F

Ways of combining farming with part-time or full-time nonfarm jobs.

650. SCOVILLE, O. J. Part-time farming in New England. *Conn. Agr. Col. Ext. B.* 383, 30 p. Oct.1947. 275.29 C76B

Considers the farmer who takes a part-time job off the farm as well as the city worker who operates a small farm as a sideline.

651. SHEPARDSON, C. N. Industry and agriculture—a new era in the South. *Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc.* 50:5-8. 1953. 4 C82

The beneficial effects of decentralized rural industries in the South on the incomes of part-time farmers, farm families, farm seasonal workers, and other underemployed rural people.

652. SMITH, T. L. Rural education and educational institutions. *In his* *The sociology of rural life*, ed. 3, p. 423-451. Ref. New York, Harper, 1953. 281.2 Sm6

The increase in rural-urban migration has brought an awareness of the importance of rural schools in the national education picture. The result of inadequate rural schooling is reflected in the mental equipment of city populations.

653. SNAVELY, T. R. The place of education in the developing economic structure of the South. *South. Econ. J.* 13:404-415. Ref. Apr.1947. 280.8 So84

Although the South has spent a greater percentage of its income on education than the rest of the country, still its total expenditure is far below the average for the Nation. In the South economic improvement brought about by industrialization and migration of farm people will make possible a better educational program, which in turn will make for a wealthier economy.

654. STEIN, W. A. Industrial growth in the South. *Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev.* Nov. 1, 1946:2-8. 284.8 F31Sa

The low-income level of the South stems from the fact that there has been too much emphasis on agriculture and the production of raw materials, and not enough emphasis upon the processing of these products in the South. Gives an account of the Tennessee industrial development program, Mississippi's Balance-Agriculture-with-Industry program, and the Arkansas plan for industrial development.

655. STEPP, J. M., and PHILLIPS, S. F. The economic outlook in Sumter, South Carolina. *S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 365, 29 p. May 1946. 100 So8

A survey of employment opportunities in a county where the rural farm population produces more than twice the number of men required to maintain the farm labor supply.

656. STEPP, J. M., and PLAXICO, J. S. The labor supply of a rural industry: a case study of the McCormick (S. C.) Spinning Mill. *S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 376, 26 p. Ref. July 1948. 100 So8

A study of an industry in an entirely agricultural area indicates that industrial development in low-income rural areas will contribute to better economic and social

*Not examined.

conditions throughout the region, by offering employment opportunities to those who, through no fault of their own, cannot make a living on the land. In the South, where there are twice as many agricultural residents as can be absorbed by agriculture, this may be the solution to the farm employment problem.

657. STEPP, J. M. Southern agriculture's stake in occupational freedom. *South. Econ. J.* 13:46-52. Ref. July 1946. 280.8 So84

Whatever program is advocated by any group (for the economic betterment of the South) its effect upon non-farm employment opportunities for farm people should be one of the major criteria that influence agricultural leaders to accept or reject it.

658. STODDARD, C. H. Forest farming and rural employment; a study of two areas in northern Wisconsin and southwestern Arkansas. Washington, Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Found., 1949. 29 p. 99.55 St6F
Forest farming as a means of meeting the dual problem of underemployment and low income in certain areas.

659. STONEY, G. C. New opportunity—in a new South. *Survey* 87:149-154. Apr. 1951. 280.8 C37
An account of community improvements and raised living standards brought about by industrialization in the rural South.

660. TAYLOR, C. C., DUCOFF, L. J., and HAGOOD, M. J. Trends in the tenure status of farm workers in the United States since 1880. Washington, U. S. Bur. Agr. Econ., 1948. 36 p. Ref. 1.941 R3T722

One of the causes of the drastic reduction in farm tenancy since 1940 was the very important influence of readily available nonfarm employment opportunities for large groups of farm people who previously had had no alternative to becoming operators of small economically inadequate farms.

661. TAYLOR, C. T. Education as an investment in Sixth District economic progress. *Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev.* 31:93-97. Sept. 30, 1946. 284.8 F31A

The author points out that there are too many agricultural workers and unskilled industrial workers in the South, and that education would help in three ways: (1) It would create industrial opportunities; (2) it would increase the productivity and ability of the workers; and (3) it would make it easier for workers to change jobs.

662 *THOMAS, R. R. A study of Oklahoma agriculture as a source of human resources available for industrial employment in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City, Okla. Planning & Resources Bd., 1953. 6 p.

663. THOMPSON, L. A. Local industries slow migration. *Commonwealth* 12(5):10-11, 21. May 1945. 280.8 C732

Points out the facts that largely agricultural communities show the lowest per capita income in Virginia, heavier outmigration of young people takes place in these areas, per capita income is much higher in areas in which there is a good balance of employment between agriculture, manufacturing, trade, and service industries than in strictly agricultural districts.

664. TOMB, J. O. Should industry move South? *Harvard Business Rev.* 31(5):83-90. Sept./Oct. 1953. 280.8 H262

Discusses labor costs, tax levels, and availability of management in the Southern States.

665. TUGWELL, R. G. The spread of industry into rural areas. *Internatl. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc.* 7:130-140. 1949, pub. 1950. 281.9 In82

Discussed on an international scale, but with applications to the United States. The author points out that agricultural mechanization is creating rural unemployment, with a consequent drift of rural people to urban centers in search of employment. To halt this migration, industry must go to the country.

666. UNDERWOOD, F. L. Farm and manufacturing wages in Virginia. *Va. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 378, 24 p. Oct. 1945. 100 V81S

Since 1910 the number of persons employed in agriculture has decreased slightly, while the number employed in manufacturing has increased by 270 percent. Further industrial employment is looked upon as a solution to the problem of excess rural population.

667. U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. Industries in rural communities. Washington, 1947. 7 p. 1.90 A2In3

Suggestions for combined Government action in encouraging small industries and factories in rural areas in order to provide work opportunities for farm population and to supplement farm income where necessary to maintain an adequate standard of living for the farm family.

668. VAN SICKLE, J. V. Industrialization and the South. *South. Econ. J.* 15:412-424. Ref. Apr. 1949. 280.8 So84

The South and its economic problems, as related to the problems of underdeveloped foreign countries, whose hope lies in industrialization of hitherto agricultural areas.

669. VAN SICKLE, J. V. Regional aspects of the problem of full employment at fair wages. *South. Econ. J.* 13:36-45. Ref. July 1946. 280.8 So84

Planning for a more prosperous South involves a decision between two alternatives: Whether the surplus agricultural population should be encouraged to seek non-farm jobs outside the region; or whether outside capital should be encouraged to come South to provide these jobs within the region.

670. VAUGHAN, T. L. Occupational selection in rural communities; a study of potential factors which differentiate boys who enter farming from those who enter nonfarming occupations from six South Carolina townships, 1936-42. Little Rock, 1945. 61 p. Ref. 281.2 V46

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Columbia University, 1945.

Findings indicated that accessibility to nonfarm work was one of the chief factors influencing farm boys in their vocational choices. The author recommends elementary school courses in vocational agriculture, in vocational training for nonfarm occupations, and in adjustment to urban living; and evening classes for older youth and adults who are forced to leave school at an early age.

671. VIRGINIA. STATE PLANNING BOARD. County planning institutes. Va. State Planning Bd. Planning Monog. Ser. 2(10), 7 p. Sept. 1945. 280.7 V81P1

This is a study of Virginia's industrialization of rural areas as well as her plans to develop other industrial potentials (forests and minerals) within her own borders. So far, textile, food-processing, and wood-using industries have been set up; these enterprises make it a point to use only rural area labor available within a 20-mile radius of the factory. In this way, they augment rural income and still have a labor force which, when layoff comes along, does have the land.

672. WALLACE, R. F. The economic background and managerial decisions in the location of industrial plants in Mississippi under the "Balance-Agriculture-with-Industry" program. Evanston, Ill., 1950.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Northwestern University, 1950.

Abstract in *Nowest. U. Sum. Doct. Diss.* 18:209-213. June /Sept. 1950. 241.8 N81

A history of Mississippi's BAWI program since its inception in 1936. The establishment of plants for the processing of agricultural products and the production of agricultural machinery, and the increase in wood-processing industries to exploit the vast timber resources of the State, have done much to reduce the people's dependence upon agriculture as a way of life.

673. WATSON, E. S. Observations on a rural family living study in York County, South Carolina. Washington, U. S. D. A., 1952. 6 p. 1.90 C2Ou8

Talk at Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1952.

An investigation into the effect of industrialization on the rural farm woman of South Carolina, in a county where over 30 million dollars was paid out in textile wages in 1950, compared to a total farm income of 6 million.

Abstract in *Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc.* 49:96-97. 1952. 4 C82

674. WELDON, J. D. C. Economic revolution in our Southeastern States. *Mag. Wall St.* 80:367-369. July 5, 1947. 286.8 M27

Industrialization of the rural South.

675. YEAGER, J. H. The competitive position of southern agriculture—economic aspects. (Abs.) *Assoc. South. Agr. Workers. Proc.* 51:15-16. 1954. 4 C82

Rapid industrialization is taking place in the South, leading to a fairly rapid growth of cities and urban areas. The change will make for more nearly full employment both on and off farms, and will permit further expansion in size of farms, which usually points the way for increased farming efficiency.

*Not examined.

676. ZEISEL, J. S. Fewer and fewer farmers. *Natl. Indus. Conf. Bd. Business Rec.* 4:364-366. Dec.1947. 280.9 N216Cb
"Certain overagriculturized areas of the United States would benefit greatly from a shift in emphasis to industrial and service industries." However, improved practices plus elimination of marginal farms have improved conditions in some areas, and will continue to do so unless there should be a curtailment in nonfarm employment opportunities.

Migration out of Agriculture

677. ALEXANDER, F. D. Constructive measures for southern rural communities. *Social Forces* 24:181-185. Dec.1945. 280.8 J823

Full employment in the Nation to prevent the return to agriculture of many who have migrated, continued migration of rural people, the establishment of industries to provide employment for these migrants, and vocational training in the rural schools for nonfarm work, are factors which will make for better communities in the South.

678. ANDREWS, H. L. A descriptive and analytical study of population redistribution in Alabama, 1930 to 1950. Evanston, 1953. 292 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Northwestern University, 1953.
Abstract in *Diss. Abs.* 13:1289-1290. Dec.1953. 241.8 M58

The collapse of the traditional cotton economy and the emergence of new industries have caused an increase in population in the industrial areas of Alabama, while the agricultural areas, particularly those where farm mechanization has been most rapid, are showing a steady decline.

679. ANDREWS, W. H., and WESTERKAMM, E. M. Rural-urban population change and migration in Ohio 1940-1950. *Ohio. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B.* 737,63 p. Nov. 1953. 100 Oh3S

In 1950 there were 15 percent fewer farms in Ohio than in 1940. Mechanization, which caused an increase in farm size, necessitated the elimination of many small farms, whose inhabitants were forced to migrate to urban centers in search of employment.

680. BANKS, R. G. A comparative study of certain aspects of the social adjustments for farm and nonfarm pupils in selected Minnesota high schools. St. Paul? 1954. 264 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Minnesota, 1954.
Abstract in *Diss. Abs.* 14:1175. Aug.1954. 241.8 M58

The findings of the study emphasize the need for pre-high-school education of farm youth to enable them to adjust more readily to the high school environment.

681. BEALL, J. W. A study of population and capital movements involving the South. Urbana, 1954. 194 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Illinois, 1954.
Abstract in *Diss. Abs.* 14:1957-1958. Nov.1954. 241.8 M58

The Southern States with the lowest per capita incomes tend to have the highest migration rates. There is a two-stage movement--from southern farm to southern city to nonsouthern city.

682. BEEGLE, J. A., and THADEN, J. F. Population change in Michigan; with special reference to rural-urban migration 1940-50. *Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B.* 387, 48 p. Oct.1953. 100 M58S

In the decade, the number of farms declined by 17 percent, a decrease due primarily to industrial opportunities in the cities. At the same time the farm level-of-living index increased by 36 percent.

683. BEERS, H. W. Mobility of rural population; a study of changes in residence and occupation in two types of rural communities. *Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 505,43 p. June 1947. 100 K41

Studies in two rural Kentucky counties indicate that, contrary to the hitherto widely held theory that the "cream" of rural youth leave the farm for the city, it is the failures who migrate, while those who are successful remain on the farm.

684. BEERS, H. W., and HEFLIN, C. Rural people in the city. *Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 478,19 p. July 1945. 100 K41

A study of rural migrants in Lexington, Ky., indicates that farm-reared people are at a slight social and economic disadvantage when transplanted to cities. "Necessity of adjustment in the city required considerable changes in behavior, with the risk of the rural-reared being surpassed by urbanites in the competition for income, job, and status." - p. 19.

685. BENEWITZ, M. C. Economic factors in migration to St. Paul, Minnesota, 1940-1950. St. Paul, 1954. 122 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Minnesota, 1954.
Abstract in *Diss. Abs.* 14:937-938. June 1954. 241.8 M58

In this study interurban migrants were found to be more skilled, and rural migrants less skilled, than natives. However, "skills used in industrial occupations are not found to be less frequent among rural migrants than in the native population." - Abs., p. 938.

686. BLIZZARD, S. W., and JOHN, M. E. Social participation patterns of husbands and wives who are migrants in the city. *Pa. Agr. Expt. Sta. J. Ser. Paper* 1722,18 p. Feb.1952. 100 P381J

Compares rural migrants living in Pittsburgh with nonmigrants and urban migrants. Among the findings are that rural migrants have less formal education, are older, have larger families, and are much more apt to be employed as laborers than are the other groups.

687. BOGUE, D. J. The geography of recent population trends in the United States. *Assoc. Amer. Geog. Ann.* 44:124-134. June 1954. 500 As73

Covers urban aggregation, exodus from farms, growth of rural nonfarm population, urbanization of the South, and the increase in industrial employment.

688. BOHLEN, J. M., and WAKELEY, R. E. Intentions to migrate and actual migration of rural high school graduates. *Rur. Sociol.* 15:328-334. Ref. Dec.1950. 281.28 R88

In interviews with 157 graduates of rural high schools in Iowa it was found that 81 intended to leave the farm, 19 intended to remain, and 57 were undecided. A check with the same graduates one year later disclosed that of the 157 interviewed, 92 had actually migrated and 64 had remained.

689. BRIGHT, M. L., and LIVELY, C. E. Farm youth in Missouri. *Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 504,16 p. June 1947. 100 M693

Farm areas in Missouri produce more than their share of children, great numbers of whom later migrate to urban centers in the State. A greater number of high-school graduates than of elementary-school graduates migrate. Greater opportunities for vocational training for those who migrate as well as for those who remain on the farm are needed.

690. BRUNNER, E. deS. Village growth 1940-50. *Rur. Sociol.* 16:111-118. June 1951. 281.28 R88

The 1950 Census indicates clearly the growing importance of the rural-nonfarm population. Farmers now comprise less than half the rural population, while commercial farmers are even fewer, and seem likely to decline in numbers even more.

691. BRUYERE, D. E. The trend of rural and urban population in Michigan from 1940 to 1950. *Mich. Acad. Sci. Arts & Let. Papers* 38:295-303. Ref. 1952, pub.1953. 500 M582

Includes the abandonment of poor farms in the northern part of the State, and the movement of farmers out of agriculture to industrial centers.

692. CHEW, A. P. Postwar planning and the rural-urban balance. *J. Farm Econ.* 27:664-675. Ref. Aug. 1945. 280.8 J822

Any workable plan for full employment must recognize that the distribution of workers between farm and factory will not be static. It will involve the transfer of many hundreds of thousands from rural to urban jobs, and the continued transfer of workers in the same direction.

693. COLE, W. E. Urban development in the Tennessee Valley. *Social Forces* 26:67-75. Ref. Oct. 1947. 280.8 J823

Partly as a result of planning for industrial development by the TVA, the land-grant colleges, and public planning agencies, the urban population of the Tennessee Valley States has increased by more than 16 percent, while the farm population has decreased by 10 percent.

694. DAVIES, V. Farm population trends in Washington. Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 507, 35 p. May 1949. 100 W27E

The number of full-time farmers has shown a considerable decrease since 1920, while the number of part-time farmers has steadily increased. Nearly one-third of all heads of rural farm households were engaged in occupations other than farming in 1940.

695. DAVIS, D. R. Who wants to keep 'em down on the farm? *Sowest. Social Sci. Q.* 27:262-267. Dec. 1946. 280.8 So82

The author contends that few people realize the extent to which we could reduce the farm population without reducing agricultural production. He advocates solving the problem of too many people on the land by outmigration and lowering of birthrates in underprivileged regions.

696. DUCOFF, L. J., and HAGOOD, M. J. Full employment in agriculture. *Agr. Situation* 29(10):11-14. Oct. 1945. 1 Ec7Ag

Although a forced shift of farmers to nonfarm occupations is unthinkable, history has shown that when there are sufficient nonfarm jobs to be had, farm people will migrate to them. A continued abundance of nonfarm opportunities will help to siphon off excess farmworkers so that those who remain may be more fully employed.

697. DUNCAN, O. D. Oklahoma's farm population: some facts and figures. *Okla. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* B-379, 14 p. Feb. 1952. 100 Ok4

Lack of opportunity in farm work has driven an alarming number of Oklahomans out of the State in search of employment.

698. ELIAS, L. J. An analysis of the roles and social adjustment of over four thousand five hundred seniors from rural and urban high schools in Washington. Pullman, 1949. 323 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Washington State College, 1949.

Article based on this study, with title Farm youth's appraisal of their adjustments, compared with other youth, in Wash. Agr. Expt. Sta. B. 513, 45 p. Dec. 1949. 100 W27E

In this study the adjustment of farm boys and girls was compared to that of nonrural youth of various socio-economic classes. On the whole, the farm youth tended to respond similarly to the youth of the lowest economic group more often than to those of the upper groups.

699. FOLGER, J. K. Some aspects of migration in the Tennessee Valley. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 18:253-260. Ref. June 1953. 280.8 Am37

Opportunities for employment, and population pressure as they affect interstate migration.

See also Folger, J. K. Migration and level of living in the Tennessee Valley. Chapel Hill, 1950. Thesis (Ph.D.) - North Carolina University, 1950?

700. HAGOOD, M. J. Changing fertility differentials among farm-operator families in relation to economic size of farm. *Rur. Sociol.* 13:363-373. Ref. Dec. 1948. 281.28 R88

The 1945 Census of Agriculture showed a greater rise in the birthrate during World War II among high-income farm-operator families than among low-income families.

701. HAGOOD, M. J. Dynamics of rural population. In Taylor, C. C., ed. *Rural life in the United States*, p. 233-244. Ref. New York, Knopf, 1949. 281.2 T21R

Future trends in the farm population will be affected by three factors: The changing need for workers in agriculture; the alternative need for workers in urban areas; and the nonfarm employment of farm residents.

702. HAGOOD, M. J., and SHARP, E. F. Rural-urban migration in Wisconsin, 1940-1950. *Wis. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B.* 176, 56 p. Aug. 1951. 100 W75

In the cutover areas of northern Wisconsin the number of farms decreased by 20 percent in the decade. As most of the abandoned farms were low-production farms, the outmigration resulted in a rise in the level of living of those who remained. There was at the same time an increase in the population of the industrial counties of Wisconsin.

703. HAMILTON, C. H. Net migration to and from North Carolina and North Carolina counties from 1940 to 1950; estimates based on the vital statistics residual method. *N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt.* RS-18, 14 p. Sept. 1953. 100 N81P

During the decade, 500,000 people left the farms of North Carolina. The exodus was due in part to population pressure and to a reduction in employment opportunities because of mechanization of agriculture.

704. HAMILTON, C. H. Population pressure and other factors affecting net rural-urban migration. *Social Forces* 30:209-215. Dec. 1951. 280.8 J823

In the Piedmont and Tidewater areas of North Carolina, population pressure was more highly correlated with net migration than was change in crop acres; but in the Mountain and Coastal Plain areas, change in crop acreage was more important.

705. HEADY, E. O. Basic economic and welfare aspects of farm technological advance. *J. Farm Econ.* 31:293-316. Ref. May 1949. 280.8 J822

In order to facilitate the transfer of displaced farm people to more productive employment, the author recommends a program that would include: A nationwide employment service; industrial employment training carried to individuals in low-income rural areas; greater emphasis on industrial employment and nonfarm opportunities in rural schools; inclusion in agricultural-extension education of information about nonfarm as well as farm techniques; and payments and loans to individuals to underwrite the cost of transfer out of agriculture.

706. HEBERLE, R. War-time changes in the labor force in Louisiana. *Social Forces* 24:290-299. Mar. 1946. 280.8 J823

"Most important was the decline in the proportion of workers employed in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, and the increase in the proportion employed in manufacturing and construction." - p. 298.

707. HEFLIN, C., and BEERS, H. W. Urban adjustment of rural migrants. *Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 487, 32 p. June 1946. 100 K41

A continuation of the study reported in Bulletin 478, by Beers and Heflin. Item 684.

The further study of the socio-economic status of rural-reared migrants to urban centers, indicates "that the adequate preparation of prospective migrants for social and economic success in the city might well become one of the important objectives of institutions working with youth in rural communities." - p. 32.

708. HILL, G. W. Recent population changes in rural Wisconsin. *Rur. Sociol.* 12:169-172. June 1947. 281.28 R88

The migration from farms to cities.

709. HOOVER, C. B., and RATCHFORD, B. U. Human resources. In *Their Economic resources and policies of the South*, p. 19-42. Ref. New York, Macmillan 1951. 280.002 H76

Section heads include: Some characteristics of the population; Health and education of the population; Employment and the labor force; Migration.

710. JAFFE, A. J. Population trends and city growth. *Amer. Acad. Polit. & Social Sci. Ann.* 242:18-24. Nov. 1945. 280.9 Am34

The growth of cities will depend more and more upon the migration of excess farm people to urban centers and their suburbs, as more and more farm people become displaced by mechanization and the increase in farm size.

711. JEHLIK, P. J., and WAKELEY, R. E. Rural-urban migration in Iowa, 1940-50. *Iowa Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B.* 407:779-835. Apr. 1954. 100 Io9

Changes in technology in agriculture served to expel population, while industrial and commercial expansion in the State served to attract rural migrants. This trend resulted in a 5 percent reduction in farms, a 33 percent decrease in farm labor, an 88 percent increase in number of tractors, and a 54 percent increase in workers employed in factories.

712. JOHANSEN, J. P. Recent population changes in South Dakota. *S. Dak. Farm & Home Res.* 3:49-54, 76. Spring 1952. 100 So82S

Because of migration of farm people out of the State and to urban centers within the State, the farm population of South Dakota has decreased by 40 percent since 1930.

713. JOHNSON, D. G. Comparability of labor capacities of farm and nonfarm labor. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 43:296-313. Ref. June 1953. 280.8 Am32

A review of studies of the earning capacities of farm migrants in urban environments are compared to the earnings of nonfarm migrants and urbanites. Findings are applicable not only to employment of rural people in urban industry, but also to employers considering locating in rural areas where farm incomes have been low.

714. JOHNSON, D. G. Functioning of the labor market. *J. Farm Econ.* 33:75-89. Feb.1951. 280.8 J822
Migration of farmworkers to nonfarm opportunities has failed because of the uncertainty of employment due to business fluctuations and the reluctance of farm people to make the change. Preference for country living, ignorance of job possibilities outside of the farm community, fear of moving, and strong family and community ties all are factors in this reluctance.

715. JOHNSON, D. G. The million families with poor opportunities. *Farm Policy Forum* 6(6):34-35. June 1953. 281.8 F2274

Policy should aim toward decreasing the number of people in agriculture, by aiding and encouraging low-income farmers to transfer to nonfarm jobs.

716. JOHNSON, D. G. Mobility as a field of economic research. *South. Econ. J.* 15:152-161. Ref. Oct.1948. 280.8 S084

As migration and mobility are among the most important solutions to the problem of low income in agriculture, research should lead to policies that would encourage and facilitate the movement of people out of agriculture. Education for nonfarm work, subsidies to assist farm people in moving and resettling, and vocational guidance to assist them in choosing occupations, are among the policies suggested.

717. JOHNSON, D. G. Policies and procedures to facilitate desirable shifts of manpower. *J. Farm Econ.* 33:722-732. Nov.1951. 280.8 J822

The author recommends that a Federal agency be established to offer aid to displaced farm people who are willing to make a start elsewhere. This agency would offer vocational guidance, locate suitable nonfarm jobs for applicants, and then would finance the transfer, preferably through outright grants to cover the cost of moving, and temporary maintenance in the new location.

718. JOHNSON, E. H. Methodological notes on measuring selection in differential migration. *Social Forces* 33:289-292. Mar.1955. 280.8 J823

Indices for the four regions of the United States show that the South tended to raise the educational level of its people through migration selectivity, while the Northeast, North Central, and West tended to reduce the educational level in spite of numerical increases in population at all levels of education.

719. JOHNSON, J. D. Where will they go? *Va. Farm Econ.* 123:1-7. May 1950. 275.29 V813

The surplus farm population will go to industry provided they are helped financially through the transition period, and provided they are given adequate training for nonfarm employment on the high school and on the adult level.

720. JOHNSON, S. E. Economic aspects of technical progress. *J. Farm Econ.* 32:485-489. Aug.1950. 280.8 J822

A balanced agriculture cannot be achieved unless other employment is available for those no longer needed in farming. Effective programs for facilitating transfer to nonfarm employment will be of great benefit to farm people.

721. JOHNSON, S. E. Technological changes and the future of rural life. *J. Farm Econ.* 32:225-239. May 1950. 280.8 J822

When people are forced out of agriculture through mechanization and progress of agricultural techniques, they must find some means of earning a livelihood — generally in nonfarm work. This transition period from farm to nonfarm work should include training and preparation for the latter and thus help take care of both economic and sociological problems which may arise.

722. KILLIAN, L. M. The adjustment of southern white migrants to northern urban norms. *Social Forces* 32:66-69. Ref. Oct.1953. 280.8 J823

A study of 150 migrants to Chicago from farms and small towns of Tennessee.

See also Killian, L. M. Southern white laborers in Chicago's Westside. Chicago, 1950. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Chicago University, 1950?

723. KOLB, J. H., and BRUNNER, E. deS. 'The mobility of rural population. In *their* A study of rural society, ed. 4, p.25-33. Ref. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1952. 281.2 K83

Rural-urban migration has contributed to the betterment of both farm and city, by preventing a "piling-up" of population on the farms, permitting of larger farms, with greater productivity per worker, and by maintaining urban populations at a productive level.

724. KRAUSNICK, G. The problem of surplus population in the Eighth District. *Fed. Reserve Bank St. Louis Mon. Rev.* July 1, 1946:2-6. 284.8 F31Sa

Of the seven States in the district, only Illinois and Missouri are likely to provide sufficient nonfarm employment opportunities to hold the rural population within the State; while in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Indiana, continued outmigration of rural people will be necessary for the next few years.

725. LANDIS, P. H., and HATT, P. K. Distribution of population by regions. In *their* Population problems; a cultural interpretation, ed.2, p.362-388. Ref. New York, Amer. Book Co., 1954. 280 L23P

Discusses the overpopulation of the Southeast, the mass migration of rural people out of the South in the decades before 1930, the later industrialization of the South, as a check to migration out of the region, and the growth of southern cities caused by rural-urban migration within the region.

726. LANDIS, P. H. Educational selectivity of rural-urban migration and its bearing on wage and occupational adjustments. *Rur. Sociol.* 11:218-232. Ref. Sept.1946. 281.28 R88

A study of several thousand rural Washington young men and women who migrated to cities after graduation from high school revealed that both sexes were at a disadvantage in competition with urban youth for professional and prestige jobs. A far higher proportion of rural youth remained in domestic and service positions than was the case with urbanites.

727. LANDIS, P. H., and HATT, P. K. Internal migration in the United States. In *their* Population problems; a cultural interpretation, ed.2, p.389-421. Ref. New York, Amer. Book Co., 1954. 280 L23P

Includes rural-urban migration.

728. LANDIS, P. H., and HATT, P. K. Selective effects of internal migration. In *their* Population problems; a cultural interpretation, ed.2, p.422-436. Ref. New York, Amer. Book Co., 1954. 280 L23P

Reviews several studies of rural migrants to urban centers, and concludes that in general rural-urban migration tends to skim off the intellectually superior.

729. LEBEAUX, C. N. Rural and urban background as factors in the behavior of factory workers. *Ann Arbor*, 1954. 201 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Michigan University, 1954.
Abstract in *Diss. Abs.* 14:1110-1111. July 1954. 241.8 M58

In this study the existence of rural-urban differences is investigated in a factory setting, by comparing the responses of rural South, rural North, and urban North background groups to various aspects of the factory situation.

730. LIVELY, C. E., and BRIGHT, M. L. The rural population resources of Missouri. *Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. B.* 428, 42 p. Nov.1948. 100 M693

The rural farm population produced, between 1940 and 1950, more than twice as many potential male workers as can be employed in agriculture. Therefore the job of finding nonagricultural opportunities for surplus workers is important, as is educating farm youth for nonfarm pursuits.

731. LONG, E. J., and DORNER, P. Excess of farm population and the loss of agricultural capital. *Land Econ.* 30:363-368. Ref. Nov.1954. 282.8 J82

Deals with the depletion of agricultural capital resulting from investments made by farm people in the rearing of more children than are needed to keep agricultural labor earnings in equilibrium with earnings in the rest of the economy.

732. LUEBKE, B. H. Tennessee farm depopulation continues; what lies ahead for rural communities? *Tenn. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt.* 7:4-5. July/Sept.1953. 100 T25F

Over half a million people left the farms of Tennessee between 1940 and 1950, 90,000 of whom left the State entirely.

733. MCNAMARA, R. L., NEW, P., and PAPPENFORTH, D. Rural-urban population change and migration in Missouri 1940-1950. *Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 620, 32 p. Ref. Apr.1954. 100 M693

A general decrease in farm population was caused by the removal of farm families who were not replaced, migration of young adults from farms to cities, and movement out of agriculture by farm wage earners. The areas with the largest losses in farm population showed the greatest increase in farm mechanization, and the greatest reduction in number of farms.

734. MANGUS, A. R. Personality adjustment of rural and urban children. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 13:566-575. Oct.1948. 280.8 Am37

A study of farm, rural nonfarm, and city children in Miami County, Ohio, showed that the farm children were better adjusted than the rural nonfarm, while the urban children were least well adjusted.

735. MARTINSON, F. M. Some personality adjustment differences of rural nonmigrants and migrants. *St. Paul*, 1954. 77 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Minnesota, 1954.

Abstract in *Diss. Abs.* 13:1291. Dec.1953. 241.8 M58

A study of adjustment factors related to rural-urban migration of high-school graduates in five Minnesota communities.

736. MAYO, S. C. The young, the old, and the mature; a study of the significance of the changing age and sex composition of the rural population. *N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 365,22 p. June 1949. 100 N81

Migration of young adults of both sexes, and of a larger proportion of young females than of males, to urban centers, has changed the rural population of North Carolina to one of predominantly old people, children, and younger males.

737. MILLER, R. H. Migration within Louisiana, 1935-1940. *Baton Rouge*, 1954.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Louisiana State University, 1954?

738. MURPHY, C. P. Significance of rural population trends for the farmer of the future. In *Columbia University Seminar on Rural Life. Farmers of the future*, p.10-18. New York, 1953. 281.2 C722

Discusses rural-urban migration and its causes, rural fertility and mortality rates, replacement of farm operators, and the effect of migration and changing vital rates on the farmer of the future.

739. NELSON, L. Migration of the rural population. In *his Rural sociology*, p.122-146. Ref. New York, *Amer. Book Co.*, 1948. 281.2 N332

Rural-urban migration, p.133-137; Selectivity of migration, p.140-142.

740. NELSON, L. Selectivity of migration from Minnesota farms. (*Abs.*) *Minn. Acad. Sci. Proc.* 16/18: 44-52. 1948-50. 500 M663

Figures show that in Minnesota the better educated migrate to cities, while those with least schooling stay on the farms.

741. NICHOLLS, W. H. Multiple-unit operations and gross farm income distribution within the old Cotton Belt. *South. Econ. J.* 19:467-480. Ref. Apr.1953. 280.8 So84

Large-scale migration of excess farm labor and the acceleration of industrial-urban development in the South have begun to raise farm production and income in the Cotton Belt. However, new public policies consciously directed at facilitating these trends are seriously needed.

742. OGG, W. E. What farm and home planning can do. *Farm Policy Forum* 7(3):28-30. Fall 1954. 281.8 F2274

An extension program of farm and home planning could help bring about needed adjustments in agriculture only if: (1) It encouraged a substantial number of farmers to seek jobs outside of agriculture; and (2) sufficient employment opportunities existed outside of agriculture to make this possible.

743. OYLER, M. D. Neighborhood standing and population changes in Johnson and Robertson Counties, Kentucky. *Ky. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 523,48 p. Aug.1948. 100 K41

How neighborhood standing, parental occupation, and education affect selectivity in migration from rural areas, and the degree of success of migrants in new environments.

744. PARSONS, H. L. The impact of fluctuations in national income on agricultural wages and employment. *Harvard Studies Labor Agr.* 1-HL,58 p. June 1952. 283.8 H26

Discusses rural-urban migration, economic and other factors affecting migration, and the effects of economic fluctuations on migration of rural people.

745. PEDERSEN, H. A. Attitudes relating to mechanization and farm labor changes in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta. *Land Econ.* 28:353-361. Ref. Nov.1952. 282.8 J82

The rate of mechanization is likely to be determined by the field hands rather than by the planters. As the workers respond to opportunities in other occupations and migrate away from the cotton plantations to urban or industrial environments, their places will of necessity be taken by machines.

746. PEDERSEN, H. A. Migration from State shown in plantation study. *Miss. Farm Res.* 16(12):1,4,7-8. Dec.1953. 100 M69Mi

Rural-urban.

While the total drop in Mississippi's population between 1940 and 1950 was only 2 percent, the farm population dropped 22 percent as farm people sought industrial employment outside the State.

747. PEDERSEN, H. A. Population prospects for the Delta. *Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. Inform. Sheet* 470,2 p. Apr. 1952. 100 M69In

Despite the progressive decline in rural farm and non-farm population in the Mississippi Delta, it is predicted that by 1970, due to increasing farm mechanization, there will be an excess of 100,000 rural people who will have to be absorbed by industry.

Summary in *Miss. Farm Res.* 15(4):3,7. Apr.1952. 100 M69M

748. PEDERSEN, H. A. Population trends in Mississippi. *Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 467,27 p. Ref. Oct.1949. 100 M69

Outmigration is tending to stabilize the population as a whole, while rural-urban migration within the State is causing a shift in population balance from the farms to the cities.

749. PEDERSEN, H. A. Selectivity in rural-urban migration. *Miss. Agr. Expt. Sta. C.* 190,8 p. Dec.1953. 100 M69

As long as the wide margin between industrial wages and the returns to farmers persists, the high mobility of the farm population will continue. Rural-urban migration is primarily a result of this discrepancy and not a function of labor requirement or labor demands in agriculture.

750. PIHLBLAD, C. T., and GREGORY, C. L. Selective aspects of migration among Missouri high school graduates. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 19:314-324. Ref. June 1954. 280.8 Am37

A study of rural youth in Missouri supports the hypothesis that migration toward urban areas tends to be selective of the more intelligent. In the light of this fact, the authors question the equitableness of letting poor rural communities bear the entire burden of educating people who will ultimately make their contribution not on the farm but in the city.

751. RAISTY, L. B. The Sixth District—its people. *Fed. Reserve Bank Atlanta Mon. Rev.* Feb. 28,1953:2-4. 284.8 F31A

Forecasts that the shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy in the Southeast will improve the condition of the people and will lead to better educational facilities which will in turn raise the economic contribution of the workers.

752. RAMSEY, C. E., ORMAN, A. D., and NELSON, L. Migration in Minnesota 1940-1950. *Minn. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 422,16 p. Jan.1954. 100 M66

Migration of whole families from farms reduced the number of farms by 9 percent in the decade.

753. RAPER, A. The role of agricultural technology in southern social change. *Social Forces* 25:21-30. Ref. Oct.1946. 280.8 J823

Proposes a three-point program for rural people who are being, and will continue to be, pushed off the mechanized farms: (1) Special training for nonfarm work arranged by the community; (2) recruitment and placement of these people by employment agencies; (3) long-range programs for better schools, adult vocational training, expanded public health services, and wider social coverage.

754. RAUBER, E. L. Low income groups in southern agriculture. *U. S. Fed. Reserve System. Postwar Econ. Studies* 2:51-66. Oct.1945. 173 F31Po

"The solution of the problem of low farm income in the South lies in large part in the realm of the general economy. A level of industrial activity that will attract large numbers of marginal and submarginal farmers and farm laborers from the land is essential." - p. 52.

*Not examined.

755. ROBOCK, S. H. Industrialization and economic progress in the Southeast. *South. Econ. J.* 20:307-327. Ref. Apr.1954. 280.8 S084

In the past decade, 814,000 workers have left agriculture for nonfarm jobs in the South; yet a large majority of workers still in agriculture are underemployed and could be more productive by shifting to nonfarm work. By 1960, 3,000,000 new nonfarm jobs will be required to reduce further the underemployment in regional agriculture.

756. RODEHAVER, M. W. Fringe settlement as a two-directional movement. *Rur. Sociol.* 12:49-57. Mar. 1947. 281.28 R88

A study of rural migrants to a metropolitan suburb showed that their average income was smaller than that of urban migrants, and that the rural migrants belonged to fewer organizations and showed less interest in the affairs of local government.

757. ROHRER, W. C. Trends in the Texas farm population, 1949. *Tex. Agr. Expt. Sta. Prog. Rpt.* 1184, 5 p. Aug.26,1949. 100 T31P

In the nine years following 1940, Texas' farm population decreased by 438,000, primarily because of better employment opportunities and high level of living in cities and urban centers.

758. SAYRE, C. R. Urbanization of low-standard rural families. *Internat. Conf. Agr. Econ. Proc.* 6:354-366. 1947, pub.1948. 281.9 In82

Discusses the consequences of the rapid mechanization of southern agriculture, and points out that when efficient mechanization is accomplished, about one-third of the working population on farms in 1943 will no longer be needed. Offers outmigration and employment in industrial plants to be established in the rural South as solutions to the problem.

759. SCHMUKLER, S. The industrial alternative for farmers. *J. Farm Econ.* 30:156-161. Feb.1948. 280.8 J822

A study undertaken at the University of Wisconsin in 1946-47, of rural people entering industry in Wisconsin during the two World Wars, points up the need to help farm people prepare themselves for nonfarm-work alternatives.

See also Schmukler, S. Wisconsin farmers in industry. *Madison, 1948. Thesis (Ph.D.) - Wisconsin University, 1948?*

760. SCHOFF, L. H. Economic trends and assistance to low-income farm families. In *Columbia University Seminar on Rural Life. Farmers of the future*, p.19-24. New York, 1953. 281.2 C722

Outlines the need for assistance to low-income farm families, and proposes a labor-mobility-assistance program to aid displaced farmers in relocating and obtaining nonfarm employment. A vocational education program would increase the possibility of placing these families in nonfarm jobs.

761. SCUDDER, R., and ANDERSON, C. A. Migration and vertical occupational mobility. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 19:329-334. Ref. June 1954. 280.8 Am37

A study of 1500 white households in a rural Kentucky community located within 100 miles of 3 cities, showed that of the sons who migrated, 35 percent moved up the occupational ladder, while of those who remained 66 percent dropped in status.

762. SEBBA, G. Farm population and tenure, 1870-1950. *U. Ga. Col. Business Admin. Ga. Business* 12(7): 1-5. Apr.1953. Libr. Cong.

Concludes that only if tenancy should practically disappear throughout Georgia, could the State's industrial labor supply be substantially increased by population movement from the farms.

763. SHELDON, H. D. Changes in the rural population, 1940 to 1950. *Rur. Sociol.* 17:118-126. June 1952. 281.28 R88

Because of the new definition of urban as applied in the 1950 Census, the ratio of rural to urban population as shown there is misleading. The author suggests that the apparent increase in rural population represents a growth of suburban and fringe residents rather than an increase in open-country or rural-farm population.

764. SITTERLEY, J. H. Farm abandonment in southeastern Ohio. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 21:34-44. Ref. Feb.1945. 282.8 J82

Depleted lands, the indifference of the farmers to improved farming methods, low standards of living, and increased nonfarm employment opportunities are bringing about the abandonment of many submarginal farms in the low-income area of Ohio.

765. SMITH, E. D. Migration and adjustment experiences of rural migrant workers in Indianapolis. *Madison, 1953. 312 p. Ref. 283.025 Sm5*

Thesis (Ph.D.) - University of Wisconsin, 1953.

Three groups of rural migrants were studied--southern whites, southern Negroes, and northern whites. The adjustment problems of the first group were found to be the most difficult, and the solution offered by the author is for more formal education, and more adequate preparation for urban life by acculturating the young to attitudes and habits more closely related to social needs in the city. For the other two groups the chief problems were those of moving, settling, and obtaining information about employment possibilities in the city.

766. SMITH, T. L. Next steps in rural sociological research in the South. *Rur. Sociol.* 16:118-126. June 1951. 281.28 B88

Urbanization and agricultural mechanization in the South are creating new fields for sociological research. The inclination of displaced farmers and farmworkers to move to urban centers during the nonfarming seasons and seek temporary employment creates new problems and new opportunities for the people of the region.

767. SMITH, T. L. Rural-urban migration. In *his* *The sociology of rural life*, ed. 3, p.164-179. Ref. New York, Harper, 1953. 281.2 Sm6

Primarily migration of southern Negroes to cities of the North and East.

768. STEPP, J. M. Industrial development and low-income farm people in the South. *Assoc. South. Agr. Workers Proc.* 45:58-60. 1948. 4 C82

"The obvious remedy [for the South's economic ills] is for large numbers of low-income farm people to move to locations and occupations where they can obtain higher incomes, and for the movement to continue at a rate that will maintain a sufficient scarcity of farm labor." - p.58.

769. STREET, J. H. The "labor vacuum" and cotton mechanization. *J. Farm Econ.* 35:381-397. Ref. Aug. 1953. 280.8 J822

The author questions the belief that mechanization in the South is the result of a labor vacuum created by World War II. On the contrary he states that in spite of outmigration, urbanization, and industrialization there still remains an excess of population in the Cotton Belt, and that only by a continued siphoning off of farmworkers to industry can a decent standard of living be reached in the area.

770. TAEUBER, C. Recent trends of rural-urban migration in the United States. *Milbank Mem. Fund Proc.* 1:124-134. 1946, pub.1947. 449.9 M5822

In a social and economic order that provides adequate employment opportunities for all of its workers, the issues in rural-urban migration become those of securing optimum occupational adjustments for the individual workers. A major concern of urban centers should be with reduction of the adjustment problems of rural migrants.

771. TARVER, J. D. Changes in Arkansas population. *Ark. Agr. Expt. Sta. Rpt. Ser.* 21,20 p. Dec.1950. 100 Ar42R

The rural population of Arkansas declined by 15.1 percent in the decade 1940-50, although the population of the State as a whole declined by only 2 percent.

772. THARP, M. M. The farm tenure situation in the Southeast. *S. C. Agr. Expt. Sta. B.* 370,47 p. Jan.1948. 100 S08

With the wartime departure of many tenants and croppers from the farms to urban industries, the percentage of owner-operated farms increased in the seven Southeastern States. However, unless nonfarm employment opportunities continue good in the region, there may be a mass return to agriculture, particularly to the smaller and less productive farms, which would result in a lowering of farm income, farm ownership, and farm level of living.

773. THOMPSON, L. A. Factors influencing the industrial development of the Southeastern States. *Social Forces* 25:15-20. Oct.1946. 280.8 J823

The South's improved economic balance since the thirties is manifested in: A decline in agricultural employment, with a better distribution of farm income; a steady increase in manufacturing employment; and an increase in employment in the trades and services. The need now is for further training of native southerners who can take the lead in developing the resources of the region.

774. THOMPSON, W. S. Differentials in fertility and levels of living in the rural population of the United States. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 13:516-534. Ref. Oct.1948. 280.8 Am37

In the rural population both farm and nonfarm, both white and nonwhite, the rate of fertility declines with a rise in the level of living.

775. THOMPSON, W. S. Internal migration. In his *Population problems*, ed. 4, p.294-314. Ref. New York, McGraw-Hill,1953. 280 T37P

The greatest volume of outmigration occurs in the low-income areas of agriculture: The hilly areas of Kentucky, Tennessee, the Southern Appalachians and the Ozarks; the cutover areas of the Great Lake States; the old Cotton South; and the southern Corn Belt. It is these migrants who have the greatest difficulty in adjusting to urban and industrial environments.

776. TITUS, H., and others. The land nobody wanted; the story of Michigan's public domain. *Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B.* 332,43 p. Apr.1945. 100 M58S

L. R. Schoenmann, P. M. Barrett, H. A. Berg, and F. P. Struhsaker, joint authors.

Land use adjustments in the cutover areas of northern Michigan, involving abandonment and reforestation of poor farm land, and diversion to recreational uses.

777. TRIPP, T. A. Rural Americans on the move. New York, Friendship Press,1945. 24 p. 281.2 T73

Helping rural migrants assimilate and adjust in urban communities.

778. VALIEN, P. Internal migration and racial composition of the southern population. *Amer. Sociol. Rev.* 13:294-298. Ref. June 1948. 280.8 Am37

While the South as a whole lost more Negroes than whites through migration before 1940, the rural farm areas lost more whites than Negroes, and the urban centers lost more Negro than white people.

779. VANCE, R. B., and DANILEVSKY, N. All these people: the Nation's human resources in the South. Chapel Hill, U. N. C. Press,1946. 503 p. Ref. 280.002 V27

Partial contents: Ch. 10, The trend of southern migration; Ch. 11, The changing occupational distribution; Ch. 12, Farm population and the land use pattern; Ch. 14, Men, mules, and machines; Ch. 17, Income and industry; Ch. 18, Industrialization of rural areas; Ch. 19, The rise of an industrial community; Ch. 20, The effects of industrialization; Ch. 21, Population and unemployment.

Condensation, with title, *Wanted: The South's future for the Nation*, by R. B. Vance, in *New So.* 1(3),30 p. Mar. 1946. 280.002 V26

780. VANDIVER, J. S. Some population trends in the more rural States, 1940-1950. *Rur. Sociol.* 16:154-163. June 1951. 281.28 R88

In 16 of the 28 States classified as rural, the rural population has declined, while the urban population has increased in all 28.

781. WASHBURN, N. F., and ANDREW, D. C. Relation of scholastic aptitude of socioeconomic status and to a rural-to-urban continuum. *J. Appl. Psychol.* 38:113-115. Ref. Apr.1954. 140.8 J822

In an investigation of southern college students it was found that students from urban backgrounds tended to receive higher scores than students from rural backgrounds, while the socio-economic status of the students had no perceptible effect on their scholastic ratings.

782. ZIMMER, B. G. Adjustment of migrants in the urban area: a study of participation in the urban community in relation to migration experience. *Ann Arbor*,1954. 330 p.

Thesis (Ph.D.) - Michigan University, 1954.

Abstract in *Diss. Abs.* 14:1272-1273. Aug.1954. 241.8 M58

In a study of native and migrant residents of Ypsilanti, Mich., it was found that migrants had a lower level of participation in community activities than had the natives, and that of the migrants, those originating in farm environments had the lowest level of participation.

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